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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND London Review:

Containing the

Literature HISTORY Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. XV. for 1789.

LONDON.

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1789.

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
Liber

THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For JANUARY, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. An engraved FRONTISPIECE, representing the GOTHIC FONT at DEBDEN CHURCH, ESSEX. 2. A Portrait of Mr. LAVATER, Author of the ESSAY on PHYSIOGNOMY. And 3. A VIEW of KIRKSTALL ABBEY.]

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LONDON:
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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry the reasons we gave for declining to insert *The Heteroclite* are unsatisfactory. We have carefully reperused it, and still think it exceptionable. The subject we must beg to avoid.

Having been favoured by an eminent painter with an original portrait of Mr. *Mickle*, we shall postpone his Memoirs till they can be accompanied with his print.

The original Letter from Mr. *Hervey*, author of the Meditations, in our next.

Though we have given EIGHT additional Pages, the importance of the Parliamentary Debates obliges us to postpone several of our Correspondents intended for this Month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 12, to Jan. 17, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	9	0	0	2	10	1	11	2	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	2
Surry	6	0	3	3	2	10	2	2	3	11
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	5
Bedford	5	9	3	4	2	8	1	10	3	0
Cambridge	5	6	2	10	2	6	1	9	2	7
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	7	1	7	2	8
Northampton	5	9	3	10	2	6	1	8	2	9
Rutland	5	9	0	0	2	6	1	9	3	0
Leicester	5	10	3		2	7	1	9	3	5
Nottingham	5	5	2	11	2	5	1	8	2	8
Derby	5	11	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	0
Stafford	5	10	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	6
Salop	5	8	3	5	2	6	1	10	3	11
Hereford	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	8	2	11
Worcester	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	1
Warwick	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	6
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	2
Wilts	5	4	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	9
Berks	5	10	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	2
Oxford	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	2
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Essex	5	7	0	0	2	5	1	11	2	0
Suffolk	5	1	2	9	2	4	1	10	2	6
Norfolk	5	3	2	6	2	3	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	5	4	2	10	2	4	1	8	2	9
York	5	6	3	3	2	5	1	8	3	1
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	5	1	7	3	0
Northumberl.	5	2	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	4	2	3	1	6	0	0
Westmorld.	6	5	0	0	2	6	1	7	0	0
Lancashire	6	1	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	4
Cheshire	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	5	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	11	3	6
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	14	0	0
Hants	5	5	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	3
Sussex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	8

WALES, Jan. 5, to Jan. 10, 1789.										
North Wales	5	8	4	2	2	9	1	7	3	10
South Wales	6	0	4	1	3	11	1	5	3	9

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.

Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind.
30—30 — 33	19 —	S.
31—29 — 95	28 —	S.

JANUARY, 1789.

1—29 — 43	33 —	S.
2—29 — 90	28 —	N. W.
3—30 — 32	22 —	E.
4—30 — 55	25 —	S. E.
5—30 — 75	18 —	N. E.
6—30 — 60	30 —	N. E.
7—30 — 35	22 —	N. E.
8—30 — 00	21 —	N. E.
9—29 — 53	24 —	N. E.
10—29 — 30	27 —	W.
11—29 — 45	28 —	N.
12—29 — 73	18 —	N.
13—29 — 22	24 —	S. E.
14—29 — 07	35 —	S. W.
15—28 — 98	37 —	S. S. W.
16—29 — 65	37 —	S. W.
17—29 — 57	39 —	S.
18—28 — 69	41 —	S.
19—29 — 20	36 —	S. W.
20—29 — 47	36 —	S. W.
21—29 — 70	41 —	S. W.
22—29 — 64	46 —	S.
23—29 — 44	42 —	S.
24—29 — 34	45 —	S.
25—29 — 28	43 —	S. S. W.
26—29 — 63	48 —	S. W.
27—29 — 94	49 —	S. S. W.
28—29 — 79	48 —	S.

PRICES of STOCKS,

Jan. 28, 1789.

Bank Stock, 169 3-4ths
New 4 per Cent 1777, 93 1-eighth a 93 7-8ths
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 110 1-8th a 109 1-half a 5-8ths
3 per Cent. red. 72 3-4ths a 1-half
3 per Cent Conf. 72 1-8th a 71 7-8ths
3 per Cent. 1726, —
3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Ct. Ind. An.
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New S. S. Ann. —
India Bonds, 73s. pr.
India Stock, —
New Navy & Vict. Bills
Long Ann. —
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 1-8th
Exchequer Bills —
Lot. Tick. —15l. 14s. a 8s.
Irish ditto, —

PREFACE.

AT the entrance on a New Year, the laws of cuſtom, the impulſe of gratitude, and the ſenſe of obligations conferred, unitedly call on the Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE to expreſs their acknowledgments to the Public for the attention which has been paid them, and to renew their engagements to purſue that line of conduct in future, which they obſerve with pride and exultation has met with ſuch diſtinguiſhed approbation, as to raiſe them to a higher point of reputation than even the moſt reſpectable of their competitors.

When they review the Volumes of the laſt year, and obſerve the regular and increaſing ſale of their publication; when they have the ſatisfaction of knowing that it circulates through every part of Europe, and finds its way into the remoteſt parts of the Eaſt; that it is ſought after in America, and is not unknown even where European Literature has ſeldom been ſeen; they cannot but feel themſelves, as well from gratitude as intereſt, bound to pay that attention to the future conduct of their publication, which may inſure them a continuation of the favour they now enjoy.

Some improvements to render it more perfect, will be introduced in the courſe of the preſent year. One alteration ſuggeſted by ſeveral Correſpondents, is adopted at preſent, viz. a change in the ſubject of the Frontiſpiece. The allegorical plates of ſome former Volumes having been diſapproved of, a plate of a work of art is this time ſubſtituted, which will either be continued or changed, as the ſenſe of our Friends may be either for or againſt it.

The Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE think it unneceſſary to add any thing further, than that their Publication may improve, but that it will not be inferior to what it has been in the courſe of the preceding year.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE,

BEING THE GOTHIC FONT IN DEBDEN CHURCH, ESSEX.

THIS curious diſplay of Gothic taſte was executed at Coade's Artificial, or rather Ornamental Stone Manufactory at Lambeth. Its form is octogon. The upper part forms eight pannels, and contains the baſon. In four of theſe pannels are repreſented the arms and three creſts of the donor Richard Muilman Trench Chiſwell, Eſq. and in the other four are Gothic flowers. Cherubs appear to ſupport this baſon. Below are eight niches, arched in the Gothic ſtile, wherein are moſt exquiſite models of Faith, Hope, and Charity in the front. On each ſide are the Cardinal Virtues, taken from deſigns of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, forming that moſt grand diſplay of painted glaſs in the window at Oxford. On the back is an emblematic ſtatue of Life. Each of theſe ſtatues are placed upon Gothic pedeſtals; and the whole forms the moſt beautiful and maſterly piece of workmanſhip, and does great credit to this valuable manufactory. We have heard that, at the deſire of ſome gentlemen of high character in this kingdom, it was taken to the Royal Academy for exhibition, but, for what reaſon we know not, rejected. His Majeſty ſoon afterwards expreſſing a deſire of ſeeing it, it was taken to Buckingham Houſe, where it remained ſome weeks for the inſpection of the curious.

PHYSICIANS DAILY REPORT OF HIS MAJESTY's INDISPOSITION.

DECEMBER 31.

HIS Majeſty has not had much ſleep to-night, and is as uſual this morning.

Jan. 1. Paſſed many hours yeſterday in a good manner, has had an extremely good night, and is this morning in a better ſtate than uſual.

2. Paſſed yeſterday very much in the ſame manner as he did the day before, has had a very good night, and is this morning in a comfortable way.

3. Paſſed the day quietly yeſterday, but became diſturbed in the evening. Has had a very good night, and is calm this morning.

4. Had laſt night four hours ſleep, and is tolerably comfortable this morning.

5. Became leſs tranquil laſt night, has had three hours ſleep in the night, and is in a ſtate of tranquility this morning.

6. Was quiet yeſterday during the greateſt part of the day, became a little diſturbed towards the evening, has had a good night, and is calm this morning.

7. Has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

8. Paſſed yeſterday very calmly, has had very little ſleep in the night, but was quiet, and is ſo this morning.

9. Paſſed the day quietly yeſterday, was very compoſed in the evening, has had a good night, and is calm this morning.

10. Was quiet yeſterday, had not a good night, but is quiet this morning.

11. Has had a reſtleſs night, but is more tranquil this morning.

12. Had ſome ſleep at intervals laſt night, and is quieter than he was yeſterday.

13. Has had ſeven hours and a half of continued ſleep, and is not unquiet this morning.

14. Has had three hours ſleep in the night at intervals, and is not unquiet this morning.

15. Has had four hours ſleep, paſſed the remainder of the night quietly, but is not calm this morning.

16. Was very quiet yeſterday in the evening, has had four hours and a half of ſleep, and is this morning as he was at the ſame time yeſterday.

17. Has had a reſtleſs night, and is not calm this morning.

18. Became calm before noon yeſterday, and was remarkably compoſed the reſt of the day. Has ſlept ſeven hours, but is as uſual this morning.

19. Paſſed the greateſt part of yeſterday in a ſtate of compoſure, has had a reſtleſs night, but is calm this morning.

20. Had not a good night, and is not calm this morning.

21. Has had eight hours and a half ſound and continued ſleep, but is not quiet this morning.

22. Was quiet yeſterday in the evening, has had a diſturbed night, and is not quite calm this morning.

23. Was not calm yeſterday, has had a good night, and is more calm this morning than he was yeſterday.

24. Was quiet yeſterday, has had four hours ſleep in the night, but is not quiet this morning.

25. Was more calm than uſual yeſterday in the evening; has had a good night; and is not unquiet this morning.

26. Was quiet yeſterday; has had three hours and a half ſleep in the night; and is not quiet this morning.

27. Was much diſturbed yeſterday, has had a reſtleſs night; and is not quiet this morning.

28. Became quiet yeſterday; has had a good night; and is quiet this morning.

29. Paſſed yeſterday without irritation, has had a very good night, and is in a calm ſtate this morning.

LAVATER.

Engraved by Bromley from an original Drawing Done at Zurich in March 1787.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill Feb.y 1. 1789.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW, For JANUARY, 1789.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT of JOHN CASPAR LAVATER.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

SWITZERLAND has had the honour of calling the very acute and ingenious ſubject of our preſent attention one of her children, and the felicity to boaſt of him as one of her diſtinguiſhed ornaments. To acknowledged originality of genius he has ſuperadded qualities which genius does not always poſſeſs, but without which wit is a feather, and great acquirements ſcarce ſufficient to preſerve the owner from contempt.

Our author was born at Zurich on the 15th of November, 1741. In his infancy he was more devoted to the polite arts than to abſtruſe ſpeculations. Bodmer and Breitinger gave him his firſt taſte for ſtudy; and from their example he firſt began to think for himſelf. His love of truth, and his moral perception, drew him frequently from the abyſs of metaphyſics, into which the daringneſs of his genius often prompted him to explore. He joined to much meditation a very active ſcene of life, during the progreſs of which many inſtances might be produced of an enthuſiaſtic devotion to the true intereſt of patriotiſm. At this period it was much the faſhion for young people to ſtudy the works of Rouſſeau, and much zeal was expended both by the oppoſers and defenders of that remarkable man. Among other circumſtances which took place on this occaſion was the eſtabliſhment of an excellent periodical work, in which our author had a very diſtinguiſhed ſhare, inculcating againſt ſome adverſaries the intereſts of good manners and practical religion. The Helvetic Society of Schingnack alſo engaged him to celebrate the moſt memorable of his countrymen, the Swiſs, which he executed with ſucceſs.

In 1761 he entered into orders, and two years afterwards travelled with Monſ. Heſſe and Fuſeli the painter. With them he went to Berlin. At this place Spalding, with whom he reſided, formed his genius and his ſtyle. His letters, addreſſed to Bahrdt, and publiſhed in 1763 at Breſlaw, prove that he had caught the ſpirit of liberty which the theologians of Berlin poſſeſſed, without adopting their ſyſtem. He continued to write on various ſubjects, and engaged in ſeveral controverſies, ſome ſolid, ſome viſionary; in a few inſtances combating errors with ſucceſs; in others defending opinions which can ſcarce be ranked higher than mere chimerical reveries.

The work, however, by which he has rendered himſelf the moſt remarkable is, that on Phyſiognomy, which if not ſolid is at leaſt highly ingenious; perhaps poſſeſſes more ſolidity than will readily appear to a careleſs reader. The hiſtory of this work is well worthy of notice, and we ſhall therefore relate it at large in his own words.

"I had attained my twenty-fifth year before I thought of writing a word of phyſiognomy, or even reading any book that treats of that ſcience. I had made ſcarcely any obſervations relating to the ſubject; much leſs had I formed the deſign of collecting and methodizing my remarks. Sometimes, however, at firſt ſight of certain faces, I felt an emotion which did not ſubſide for a few moments after the object

object was removed; but I knew not the cauſe, and did not even attend to the phyſiognomy which produced it. Theſe ſudden impreſſions, frequently repeated inſenſibly, led me to form a judgment of characters, but my deciſions were turned into ridicule; I bluſhed at my own preſumption, and became more circumſpect. Years elapſed before I ventured again to expreſs any of thoſe inſtinctive judgments, which the impreſſion of the moment dictated. But I amuſed myſelf occaſionally with ſketching the features of a friend, after having fixed him in a particular attitude, and ſtudied it attentively. I have felt from a child an irreſiſtible propenſity for drawing, and eſpecially for portrait painting; but without either patience or ability to execute any thing of importance. In the proſecution of my favourite amuſement, my confuſed ſenſations became gradually more clear and diſtinct; I grew more and more ſenſible of proportion, difference of feature, reſemblance and diſſimilitude. Happening one day to draw two faces immediately after each other, I was aſtoniſhed to find that certain features in both were perfectly like; and my aſtoniſhment was the greater, as I knew, beyond the poſſibility of doubting, that the characters were eſſentially different.

"May I be indulged with going into a more particular detail of one of my firſt obſervations of this ſort? About ſixteen years ago the celebrated Lambert paid a viſit to Zurich, where I ſaw him. I have ſince had the pleaſure of meeting that gentleman at Berlin. His phyſiognomy, from the ſingular conformation of the features, ſtruck me exceedingly; the emotion was quick and powerful, and produced in me a ſentiment of veneration which I am unable to deſcribe. The emotion which I have juſt mentioned, was, through the intervention of other objects, imperceptibly effaced: Lambert and his features were remembered no more. About three years after, I ſketched the face of a dying friend, to preſerve at leaſt that memorial of a man whom I loved. A thouſand times had I contemplated the face of my friend, without once thinking of a reſemblance between his features and thoſe of Lambert. I have ſeen them in company, and heard them converſe together; an inconteſtible proof that my phyſiognomical diſcernment was not at that time very acute. I did not obſerve a ſingle trace of likeneſs. But as I proceeded in my drawing, the prominency of Lambert's profile recurred to my memory; his image ſeemed to ſtart up before me, and I ſaid to my friend, Your noſe is exactly that of Lambert; and ſtill as I advanced, the ſimilarity of this feature became more perceptible. I pretend not to compare my friend to Lambert. It becomes not me to ſay what he might have been, had it pleaſed God to prolong his life. He poſſeſſed not undoubtedly the tranſcendent genius of that extraordinary man; there was, beſides, as little conformity in their tempers as in the character of their eyes and foreheads; but they greatly reſembled each other in the ſhape and delicate turn of the noſe; and I beg leave to ſubjoin, they both poſſeſſed, though in different degrees, a capacious and enlightened mind.

"The reſemblance of their noſes, however, ſeemed to me ſufficiently ſtriking, to ſerve as an inducement to become more attentive in drawing to ſimilar relations. Thoſe which appeared oftener than once, between particular features of different faces, which I happened to ſketch on the ſame day, I carefully noted. I was at pains to mark, together with this, the moral ſimilitude of the perſons concerned, at leaſt in certain views of their character; and the diſcovery of ſuch relations fixed my attention ſtill more cloſely on the ſubject.

"I was nevertheleſs very far from having reached the depths of the ſcience, and from giving myſelf up to the ſtudy of phyſiognomies, I took care to make a very ſparing uſe even of the term.

"Being on a viſit one day to Mr. Zimmerman, now phyſician to his Britannic Majeſty at Hanover, and who then lived at Brougg, we ſtepped together to the window to look at a military proceſſion which paſſed along. A face with which I was abſolutely unacquainted ſtruck me ſo forcibly, notwithſtanding my near ſightedneſs and diſtance from the ſtreet, that I inſtantly formed a decided judgment upon the caſe. Reflection had no ſhare in it; I did not imagine what I had ſaid deſerved any notice. Mr. Zimmerman immediately aſked me, with ſigns of ſurprize, on what I founded this judgment? On the turn of the neck, replied I.—And this, properly ſpeaking, is the æra of my phyſiognomical reſearches.

"Mr. Zimmerman attempted downright impoſſibilities, in order to encourage me to proceed; he obliged me to furniſh him with my judgment of certain propoſed caſes. I ſometimes hazarded an opinion;

opinion; but my conjectures were for the moſt part wretchedly erroneous, being no longer dictated by a ſudden impulſe, and, as it may be called, a kind of inſpiration. To this hour I cannot conceive how a gentleman of his genius could perſiſt in his ſolicitations, nay, make a point of my committing my obſervations to writing. From that time I entered into a correſpondence with him on the ſubject, and drew imaginary faces, to which I ſubjoined my remarks. I became tir d, however, of this employment, and abandoned it for years together. I ſmiled at my own eſſays, and neither read nor wrote on phyſiognomy. My turn came to produce a piece for the Phyſical Society of Zurich; and being embarraſſed about the choice of a topic, I fixed, after a little deliberation, on that which I had ſo long renounced, and began to compoſe my eſſay, God knows how ſuperficially, and with what precipitation. Mr. Klokenbring, of Hanover, requeſted the favour of my papers for the inſpection of Mr. Zimmerman. I intruſted him with them, imperfect as they were. Mr. Zimmerman put them to the preſs without my knowledge; and thus I was ſuddenly and undeſignedly brought forward the avowed champion of the ſcience of phyſiognomies. The publication of a ſecond eſſay accordingly followed; after which I conſidered myſelf as relieved from the neceſſity of any further appearance in this cauſe, at leaſt for a ſeaſon. Two very different motives ſoon concurred to change my intention, and induce me to reſume the ſubject. I heard very abſurd opinions pronounced, not againſt my eſſays; I was abundantly ſenſible of their imperfection, and needed no critic to point it out to me, but againſt the ſcience itſelf; while my own perſuaſion of its reality and importance daily acquired ſtrength, as I continued to reap new truths impreſſed on the phyſiognomy. Theſe raſh deciſions on the one hand, and on the other preſſing ſolicitations addreſſed to me from every quarter, by men endued with wiſdom, probity, and religion, joined to the pleaſure of making freſh diſcoveries, determined me to expoſe to the public eye what is now before the reader, and which he may denominate, if he will, the ravings and reveries of a viſionary.

"Above ſeven years have elapſed ſince I formed this reſolution; and every ſtep I advance in the execution, I meet with obſtacles as numerous as unexpected, which, however, prevent not my collecting new obſervations ſufficient to enable me to promiſe ſomewhat intereſting.

"I have procured a great number of drawings relating to my plan. I have examined and compared a variety of human figures of every claſs; and I have had recourſe to my friends for aſſiſtance. The endleſs blunders committed by thoſe whom I employed to draw and engrave have become a plentiful ſource of enquiry and inſtruction for me. I was under the neceſſity of carefully ſtudying myſelf, in order to make a proper choice of expreſſions; I was led to inveſtigate and compare many objects, to which I had hitherto paid very ſlight attention. The exerciſe of my eccleſiaſtical function had brought me into connection with ſome very ſingular and remarkable characters. A journey which I was induced to undertake, partly for the ſake of health, partly to obtain the pleaſure of perſonal acquaintance with diſtinguiſhed friends and ſtrangers whom I had not yet ſeen, preſented to my eye, inexperienced but attentive, a diverſity of new and intereſting objects. Thus my intelligence, ſuch as it is, fixed, extended, and improved itſelf. Oftener than once I began to ſtudy the authors who have written on phyſiognomy, but was ſoon diſguſted with their verboſe jargon; and I diſcovered that moſt of them only pilfered from Ariſtotle. I then gave up books, and applied myſelf as formerly to the ſtudy of nature herſelf, and the images which repreſent her; making it my principal aim to diſcover the beautiful, the noble, the perfect; to define them, to familiarize them to my eye, and to give freſh energy to the ſenſations which they excited. New difficulties every day aroſe, but reſources multiplied as faſt. Every day I fell into miſtakes; and every day I acquired knowledge and conviction. I was praiſed and cenſured, ridiculed and extolled. I could not refrain from ſmiling at this, well aſſured that I merited neither the one nor the other. But my inward ſatisfaction encreaſed, while I anticipated the pleaſure which my work might communicate, and the benefits it might confer. This ſupports and conſoles me under the weight of my enterprize. And, at the moment I write, my progreſs is ſuch, that upon ſome phyſiognomies it is impoſſible for me to pronounce any judgment, while at the ſame time on many other faces and figures I am able to decide with a certainty equal to that which I have of my own exiſtence."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A RELATION of the MURTHER of Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, AUTHOR of "VOX POPULI *."

MR. Thomas Scott, Batchelor of Divinitie, and Preacher to the Englifh Companie at Utricht, in Holland, was murdered by an Englifh ſoldier, named John Lambert, on Sundaie the 18th of June, 1626, neare to the church-yard of St. Peter's churche there about two of the clock in the afternoone, being going along in the companie of his brother Mr. William Scott, and his nephew Tho. Scott, to performe the afternoone exerciſe of that daie in the ſaid churche, having preached there likewiſe in the forenoon. The ſaid Lambert being racked and examined for the ſaid murder, made this vaine and ridiculous relation, (viz.) that the ſpirit of his miſtreſs the Heaven's elect, the favourite to Queene Elizabeth, the late Queene of England, whoſe ſpirit tranſmigrated into her Majeſtie the Queen of Bohemia, which Queene ſo favoured him, that ſhe intended to receyve him into her ſervice. And conſidering with himſelfe why he was not entertayned, a ſpiritt ſuggeited to him that the ſaid Mr. Scott hindred him untill ſuche tyme as Mr. Scott was killed, he ſhould not be entertayned into her Majeſty's ſervice, whereupon he was reſolved to kill him. He confeſſed alſo, that he was never hyred or induced by the perſwaſions of anie prieſt, Jeſuit, or other perſon, to attempt that bloudy act. He was twice racked and whipped on the rack, at which time, and at other times of his private and publique examinations, yea even to his death, he continued in his ſaid confeſſion. And that this was the ſumme and ſubſtance thereof, wee whoſe names are hereunder written do faithfullie and in the word of truth ſincerely witneſſe and teſtifie.

JEREMIAH ELBOROUGH,
Paſtor of the Englifh Church at Utricht.
HUGH HUNCHINSON,
Commander of the Lord Wimbledon's foote company.

LONDON, JULY 7, 1626.

Mr. Scott, that wrote *Vox Populi*, and ſhould within a month or two have come to be the Queen of Bohemia's Houſhold Chaplain, as he came out of the church from preaching (being preacher to the Engliſh garriſon at Utrecht), accompanied with his brother and a merchant, was ſtabbed and murdered by a ſoldier of my Lord Wimbledon's, who being apprehended and examined, ſayd he did it as a good work, to take away an enemie to the King and State; but being tortured, is ſayd to have confeſſed that he was hired for monie to do it, for the preventing the coming forth of a book he was writing of our laſt Cales action. His right hand was firſt cut off, and then he executed.

Joſ. Mead's Letters
Baker's MSS.

ANECDOTES. (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

LORD Chancellor Cowper, when at the bar, was wont to ſay of Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, that "He had but little wit, but then he had it always about him."

Dr. SHERLOCK, Dean of St. Paul's, when preaching at the Temple Church concerning the cuſtoms of the primitive times, amongſt other things obſerved, that in thoſe happy days all things were held in common except their wives. A gentleman in one of the pews pulled his next neighbour by the ſleeve, and whiſpered in his ear, "Their daughters *then* were common."

* Beſides this piece, Mr. Scott was the author of, (2.) *Vox Dei*. (3.) *Vox Regis*. (4.) *Digitus Dei*. (5.) The Belgicke Piſmire ſtinging the ſlothful Sleeper, and awaking the Diligent to faſt, watch, pray, and worke out their temporall and eternall ſalvation with feare and trembling, 4to. 1622. (6.) A Tongue Combat, lately happening betweene two Engliſh Souldiers in the Tilt Boat of Graveſend. The one going to ſerve the States Generall of the United Provinces; wherein the cauſe, courſe, and continuance of thoſe warres is debated and declared, 4to. 1623. (7.) *Symmathia*; or, A True Love's Knot tyed betwixt Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to. (8.) The Highwaies of God and the King, in two Sermons, preached at Thetford in Norfolk, 1620, 4to. 1623. (9.) The Projector teaching a direct, ſure, and ready Way to reſtore the Decayes of the Church and State, in Honour and Revenue, in a Sermon before the Judges at Norwich, 4to. 1623. (10.) Newes from Pernaſſus, the Politicall Touchſtone taken from Mount Pernaſſus; wherein the Governments of the greateſt Monarchies of the World are touched, 4to. 1622.

For

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr. LOCKE, &c. to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

(*Continued from Vol.* XIV. *Page* 404.)

LETTER V.

Mr. LOCKE to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

Exeter Houſe, 19° *Oct.* 72.

DEARE DR.

I WANT noe thing to compleate all the ſatisfaction I could expect from a journey that caryed me away from you, but an aſſurance that you, and the reſt of that good company with you, accompliſhd yours with as good ſucceſſe, though I hope with better weather then we did ours. For whether it were that hardſhips doe naturally attend the undertakings of puiſſant as well as errant Knights, and that Heaven ſeldome ſmiles upon their enterpriſes; or whether the tutellar angell of the country would not favour the flight of a man that had bilked one of the moſt conſiderable men of the place; for what more worthy perſon then a French taylor? or what greater offence can there be then to goe away in his debt? but what ever was the cauſe, ſoe it was, that from the time we tooke horſe in Paris, which was within an hower or two after your departure, till we came to Calais, we had not one dry day. And as if all the rain that was ſtored in the clouds had been laid up there only for us, when we were got within a league of Calais, it fell on us as if it had been powerd downe with buckets; which violence of the ſtorme purſued us till we juſt got at the gates, and as ſoone as we were got to ſhelter it preſently broke up, and we had noe rain till after ſeverall days we had been in England. This wet was ſome of the worſt of our ſtory, for we had by the way ſome adventures worth reciting, which I muſt adjourne till an other time, that I may doe what is more neceſſary for me, and may returne thoſe thanks which thoſe obligacons I received when I was with you, call for from me. You know how little ſkill I have in ſpeeches; and my ignorance in French, which is the very mint of compliment, will excuſe a dull oyſter if it only gape, and by that you muſt gueſſe at my meaning, which is all manner of thankes and acknowledgment to that excellent lady to whoſe favour I owe my voiage and all the advantages of it. This you are to put into the beſt words you can finde, and on this occaſion you cannot ſay too much. For if Leoncourt and Chantilly, St. Germans and the Lover, be ſights which cannot be ſufficiently admired, I'm ſure there cannot be enough ſaid in returne for that favour which added a grace even to thoſe fine places, and made me value the ſight of them more then otherwiſe I ſhould have donne. When you are about to doe me this kindneſſe, I would not have you reflect upon my declineing to perfect the recovery of my health in ſoe advantageous a way, and in your company, leaſt you ſhould thinke ſoe inconſiderate a man unworthy your patronage, and forbeare to ſay ſome thing for me which may preſerve me from being thought ungrateful even for that health which I have got by goeing ſoe far, and which I ſhould be glad to imploy in the ſervice of thoſe to whoſe kindeneſſe I am indebted for it. But you know that our journey as well as pilgrimage in this world have their ſetled bounds, and none of us can goe beyond the extent of that tether, which certainly tyes us. In that danceing country, where every one thinkes he may ſkip up and downe as he will, I know not whether you will admit of this doctrine. But thinke it as extravagant as you will, *I'm ſure*, ſoe I found it; and Mr. Vernon, if he be with you, will juſtifye this fatall neceſſity. Pray preſent my moſt humble ſervice to Lady Bette. To Mrs. Ramſy, with my ſervice, give an account that her letters were ſafe deliverd at Northumberland Houſe. Let Dr. Blomer and my ſiſter know that I have a great deale of ſervice for them, and that I deliverd the ones letters and the others tokens. Dr. Tilotſon was well ſatisfied about the bookes, but the two litle femmes are like to goe togeather by the ears which ſhall have both the ſleeves. They have only made a truce for ſoe long till ſhe can ſend them word whether there be any French trick to make one ſleeve ſerve for two armes. In the meane time they grumble, and deſire her to remember that all the cold in the world (however ſhe be troubled with it) is not in France, and that ſuch ſcanty clothing will ſcarce preſerve a warme remembrance of her in her freinds in England this winter. Pray alſo remember me very kindely to my brother Scawen, to whome pray give this incloſed bill, with my ſervice and thankes. I had writt to him my ſelf this turne, had not my chimny been this day on fire, which fild my chamber with ſoe much company, ſmoke, and confuſion, that I have ſcarce recoverd breath yet, and ſhall not bring myſelf and things in order this good while. But pray tell him I ſent his letters away by the poſt as ſoon

ſoone as I came to towne, which was that day ſeventh night I parted from you, and his token to Dr. Millington I ſent away ſince by a ſafe hand. And now I come to you beloved, firſt with a word of informacon that your coſin Collet is well, and his wife well brought to bed the day after I returned. Mr. Firmin and his wife very well. Secondly, with a uſe of diſcomfort, becauſe there is yet noe uſe nor principle to be got. I wiſh Poole hold ſtanch, for Mary and Maning I feare are leaky veſſells, and hold noe thing but emptyneſſe. But of this affair your coſin Collet and I will take all the care we can, and when that is donne, what ever happens, I think you will not have one ſigh the more, nor will I have one langh the leſſe. The prorogacon of Parliament till the Spring, I doubt not but you have heard of. Other news we have little, the King being but juſt returned from Newmarket. I deſire to heare from you how you all doe, and where you have fixed, and whether any body went along the journey with you beſides your owne company, for we have here noe news of Mr. J. S. who, if he were in England, I am confident would tell us ſoe. I wiſh you all maner of happyneſſe, and am

Your moſt humble and obedient
ſervant,

J. LOCKE.

My ſervice to Mrs. Alice.

For his much honoured freind Dr. Mapletoft, at the Right Honourable the Counteſſe of Northumberland's, in France.

LETTER VI.

Mr. Locke to Dr. Mapletoft.

DEAR SIR, *Paris, 22 June 77.*

IF you make not uſe of the ſame goodneſſe in excuſeing my ſilence, as you uſe to doe in affording me your letters, I ſhall be in great danger of your hard thoughts, and you will in appearance have reaſon to imagin that I know not how to value either your freindſhip or correſpondence as I ought. When I thinke on the particular accidents and conſiderations that have cauſed this neglect in me, methinks I have ſome thing to ſay for my ſelf, but when I looke on the length of time all at once, me thinks noe thing is enough to excuſe it. However I will not enter upon the long ſtory of my vindication, I chooſe rather to throw my ſelf wholy upon your mercy. I know your kindeneſſe will ſtand a greater ſhock then this, and you will not be much angry with me for a fault wherein I have been the ſufferer as well as the guilty. If I thought it were neceſſary to ſay any thing more then this, I would refer you to the incloſed. But I phanſy with my ſelf that is ſome kinde of merit of your pardon, that I dare expect it of you, without troubling you with a long ſtory, which for my vindication I have thought neceſſary to tell one, who yet I thinke a very good freind and very good-natur'd. I arrived here about the beginning of this month, with the remains of a very untoward ague upon me, which ſeiz'd and kept me a good while upon the way; but I thanke God have now pretty well recover'd my ſtrength, ſoe that if you had any commands for me here I might hope to execute them. But I have litle expectacon of any from you; you, that when you were here your ſelf, and breath'd the aire of this place, which ſeemes to me not very much to favour the ſeverer ſects of philoſophers, were yet ſoe great an one as to provide for all your neceſſitys with the expence only of a crown or two, will not, I gueſſe, now you are out of the ſight of all our gaudy faſhionable temptations, have much imployment for a factor here. But yet if either abſence (which ſometimes increaſes our deſires) or love (which we ſee every day produces ſtrange effects in the world) have ſoftend you, or diſpoſd you towards a likeing of any of our fine new things, 'tis but ſaying ſoe, and I am ready to furniſh you, and ſhould be ſorry not to be imploid. I mention love, for you know I have a particular intereſt of my owne in it. When you looke that way, noe body will be readier as you may gueſſe to throw an old ſhoe after you, much for your owne ſake, and a litle for a freind of yours. But were I to adviſe, perhaps I ſhould ſay to you, that your lodgings at Greſham colledg were a very quiet and comfortable habitation. I know not how I am got into this chapter of love, unleſſe the genius of the place inſpires me with it. For I doe not finde that my ague hath much inclin'd me to the thoughts of it. My health, which you are ſo kinde to in your wiſhes, is the only miſtris I have a long time courted, and is ſoe coy a one that I thinke it will take up the remainder of my days to obteyn her good graces and keep her in good humor. She hath of late been very wayward, but I hope is now comeing about again. I ſhould be glad that my conſtant addreſſes ſhould at laſt prevaile with her, that I might be in a better condition to enjoy and ſerve you; being with all ſincerity,

Deare Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN LOCKE.

My ſervice I beſeech you to all my freinds in your walke, particularly Dr. Sydenham. The ſpell held till I had left Montpelier, for by

by all the art and industry I could use, I could not get a booke of his to Montpellier till the weeke after I had left it. I shall be glad to heare that tevery day gains ground, though that be not always the fate of usefull truth, especially at first seting out. I shall perhaps be able to give him an account what some ingenious men thinke of it here; though I imagin he is soe well satisfied with the truth in it, and the designe that made him publish it, that he matters not much what men thinke. And yet there is usually a very great and allowable pleasure to see the trees take and thrive in our own time, which we our selves have planted.

For Dr. John Mapletoft,
at his lodgings in Gresham Colledg, London.

LETTER I.

Mr. ROBERT NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

London, the 12 *Dec.* 1679.

DEAR and HONOURED SIR,

AS soon as I came to town, which was about ten days ago, I made a strict enquiry concerning your welfare, which I counted myself not a little concerned in, by reason your many favours and obligations, besides the just value of your person, have engaged me to a particular respect and esteem for yourself, so that my own happiness will be much increased by any addition to your satisfaction. I was soon informed of the alteration of your condition, and that you had made the grand experiment of human life, which seldom admits of any mean, but carries us to the utmost boundaries of happiness or misery; and being well satisfied that your great prudence would secure the former of the two extremes--for *nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia*—I thought it no ways disagreeable to congratulate your present enjoyment; nay friendship and affection obliged me to express my just resentment, and be assured that the news of your great felicity under your present circumstances finds a welcome reception from no one more than from myself, the only reason that forbids my regret for your absence here in town. I heartily wish those ideas and notions you fr med of matrimony may be exceeded in the possession, that propriety and enjoyment may whetten the edge of your affections, and that no part of your happiness may leave you now it ceases to be imaginary; and though Thales, who was a wise man, would seem to insinuate as if marriage was never convenient for the wise; yet, as *Alex. ab Alex.* observes well, "*licet hic ambage verbor. Sapienti nunquam uxorem ducendam demonstraret, veruntamen qui hæc propenso judicio explorare vult, profectò in conjugiis multa invenie: commoda usui vitæ necessaria, sine quibus vix homini sapienti cœlibem vitam ducere expediat*, &c. Nay all nations have honoured those that are married, and punished Celibacy. Even the Utopians, that seem to have the most refined and abstracted notions of things, would have those that lived single punished, as useless in a commonwealth. The creation of the world would be to little purpose without it, for *humano generi immortalitatem tribuit*; and therefore *indignè vivit per quem, ō vivit et alter*: nay, it is the opinion of some, that it is impossible to be saved without it.—It would be endless to prosecute all the arguments, and enumerate all the authorities in its behalf; though I am sensible there has a great deal been said on the other side: however, if it consisted with my interest and conveniency, and the object gratified my inclinations, it is not the rant and satyre of a Poet, or the declamation of an Orator, that should prevail so far as to make me suspend the execution of that, for which my motives were so specious and plausible: but for all my zeal I am still *mei juris* free as ever, and have yet no prospect of being otherwaies; and shall alwayes pray, that all the advantages of your condition may center in your match; that you may be long happy in the embraces of an excellent wife, blessed with a prosperous offspring, which may inherit your virtues as well as estate, and then all other inconveniences may be well dispensed with. As to news, what we now most talk of, is the prorogation of the Parliament till the 11th of Nov. with a proviso that the King may call them sooner if he pleases. It is their petitioning has enraged him, and he swears by God they may knock out his brains, but shall never cut off his head. For all this, they say they will still go on in getting subscriptions: the consequence I am afraid may be bad. I cannot enlarge because Mrs. Firmin sends for my letter, and says, it will be too late, if it does not go presently. My humble service to your Lady, Mr. Dent, and my Lady Brograve and all the good company, and be assured that I am

Your obliged humble servant,
ROBERT NELSON.

All your devout freinds are much your servants.

My mother presents her humble service to you and your Lady.

To my worthy friend the much honoured Dr. Mapletoft, att Hamwelby, in Hartfordshire.

LET-

LETTER II.

Mr. ROBERT NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

London, 2d January 1679.

WORTHY SIR,

I AM very ſenſible that the true ground and reaſon of moſt of the diſappointments many men meet with in the grand tranſactions of their lives, proceeds not ſoe much from the nature of things themſelves, as from thoſe extravagant conceptions they form of them; and that the chiefeſt ingredient of their unhappineſs, is the falſe opinion they have entertained of ſublunary enjoyments, whereby their expectations are raiſed to ſo high a pitch, that as 'tis not in the capacity of things to gratify, ſo they were never deſigned for that purpoſe; which gave occaſion to that noble ſaying of Epictetus, *homines perturbantur non rebus, ſed iis quas de rebus habent opinionibus*; and to that of Seneca to the ſame ſenſe, *ſæpius opinione quàm re laboramus*. Now, a wiſe man, that takes a true eſtimate of all thoſe things which make the greateſt figure in the world, will never promiſe himſelf complete ſatisfaction, becauſe they are not the adequate objects of his deſires. He knows that the beſt ſtate of things here has a great mixture, and he is the happy man whoſe condition admits of the leaſt inconveniency, a total exemption being no wiſe the privilege of human nature. And hereupon I could lay a ſure foundation for your happineſs, ſince thoſe notions I have obſerved you to entertain, will never tend to diminiſh it. Beſides, your preſent circumſtances muſt greatly enhance it; for according to the Italians (for whoſe acquaintance I muſt always acknowledge myſelf debtor to yourſelf) *ſenza moglie al lato, l'huomo non è beato*. Sir, I was lately to wait upon Madam Houblon, who made ſtrict enquirys after you. Your letter enabled me to give her full ſatisfaction in all points; tho', ſhe ſayes, ſhe reckons you ſo diſcreet a perſon, that now you are married, you'll never complain of any inconveniencies, but make the beſt of a bad market; however, I look upon this as meaſuring other people's corn by our own buſhell, imagining our ſentiments muſt be the rule for others to ſteer by: notwithſtanding, I was ſo far obliged as to be eſteemed among your friends and acquaintance, which is no ſmall addition to my own character. According to the company men keep in town, you well know we have our apprehenſions of public affairs. In ſome places we are told, the petition for the parliament's ſetting goes on, and that 'tis countenanced by men of credit and reputation: in another place, you ſhall hear it expoſed, and confidently affirmed, that none but the raſcality and fanaticks are engaged in it. I heard from pretty good hands yeſterday, that the parliament would be diſſolved before the 26th January; 'tis hoped, in order to call a new one. We expect the Duke of York here in ten days: the deſign of his ſudden return is not known. We talk mightily of a letter the Prince of Orange has ſent to the King; ſome ſay, to perſuade him to a ſtrict alliance with Holland; others, to forewarn him of the deſigns of the Monſieur againſt him, who has, 'tis ſaid, drawn down many of his men to Dunkirk and Calice; but I think every ſpring of late years has afforded us diſcourſe of a French invaſion. Your friend and ſchoolfellow, Mr. Dryden, has been ſeverely beatten, for being the ſuppoſed author of a late very abuſive lampoon. There has been a good ſum of money offered to find who ſet them on work: 'tis ſaid, they received their orders from the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, who is concerned in the lampoone. My humble ſervice pray to your lady, who I am glad to hear thrives ſo bravely, as to give hopes of an *hans en kelder*; the like to the reſt of the good company; and be aſſured that I am

Your obliged humble ſervant,
ROBERT NELSON.

My mother's ſervice attends you and your lady.

To the worthy Dr. Mapletoft, att Hamels, in Hartfordſhire.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ESSAY on the END of the WORLD.

By JOHN WATKINS.

(*Concluded from* Vol. XIV. p. 408.)

Eſſe quoque in fatis reminiſcitur affore tempus,
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia Cœli
Ardeat, et mundi moles operoſa laboret. OVID.

HAVING ſeen, by anticipation as it were, the World in ruins, and aſſigned the moſt probable *cauſe* thereof, it may now be deemed a neceſſary point to enquire, WHEN THIS EVENT WILL TAKE PLACE?

Hiſtory informs us, that the *Chaldeans*

FOR

not only maintained that the *World* would finally be deſtroyed by *fire*, but even pretended to fix the time when this would happen, by the help of aſtronomical calculations. Theſe appear, however, to have been founded rather on the very weak foundation of aſtrological vanity, than upon the grounds and rules of true ſcience; for they concluded that if all the planets ſhould be in conjunction in *Capricorn*, there would inevitably follow a great deluge on the Earth; and, on the contrary, when they ſhould be in the ſign *Cancer*, then the final conflagration would be the certain event. But ſuch infe ences, ſo raſhly drawn from ſuch circumſtance, are too great to be granted, in this unbelieving age, when the aſtrological art and its preſumptuous predictions are in ſo very little repute. For, how abſurd muſt it be to ſuppoſe, that the planets ſhould be drawn up in battle array againſt their poor companion the Earth? And from whence ſhould they, being opaque bodies of the ſame nature as our globe, acquire the means to pour ſuch tremendous deſtruction thereon, as a deluge of water, or an over-flowing maſs of fire?

Beſides, when we conſider the diſtances of the planets from *our* Earth, that of *Venus*, which is the neareſt, being, at the leaſt diſtance, 5585 of the Earth's ſemi-diameters, or about 22060750 miles; and that of *Saturn*, the fartheſt, being not leſs than 175670 of the Earth's ſemi-diameters, or about 693996500 miles; this ſhews how impoſſible it is, that they ſhould have any influence at all upon our planet.

The *Moon*, indeed, being a ſecondary planet, and not above ſixty of the Earth's ſemi-diameters diſtant from us, or about 237000 miles, has, according to the law of gravitation, and from ſenſible experience, a very powerful influence on the fluid part of our globe; ſtill, however, not ſo great as at any time to cauſe a deluge; and it is abſolutely impoſſible, that ſhe ſhould ever have any ſuch influence as to cauſe a conflagration.

Thus much for the aſtrological judgment of the *Chaldeans*; which may ſerve, likewiſe, to confute all the other pretenſions of that art concerning future events in general, and the End of the World in particular. For, ſome have attempted to determine it by a pretended revolution of the *fixed ſtars*, which are now known to be ſo many *ſuns* placed in the center of ſeveral *planetary* ſyſtems; and, conſequently, perform no revolution at all, but each, as our *Sun*, turns only on its own axis. The neareſt of thoſe *ſolar bodies*, likewiſe, being found from obſervation, to be not leſs than 486000,000,000 miles, this ſhews how impoſſible it is that they ſhould have any influence on other bodies at ſo vaſt a diſtance. Let us here leave, then, theſe fictions of ſcience, (if it deſerves ſo honourable a name) and proceed to examine what prophecies there are concerning the time of this great cataſtrophe.

Among the ancient Heathens we find ſome prophecies concerning this event; but they are of very little authority, and of as little value, being couched in language ſo enigmatic, as to be really incomprehenſible.

There is, however, a famous and remarkable prophecy of one *Elias*, a Jewiſh Rabbi, who lived about four hundred years *ante Chriſti*, and which challenges, indeed, a much greater degree of credit than any of the reſponſes of the heathen oracles. This prophecy is founded on the ſuppoſition, that the time wherein the World was created, is typical of its duration; therefore, as the World was created in *ſix days*, the continuance thereof, in its preſent ſtate, will be *ſix thouſand years*. But *Elias*, who was either the original author, or, more probably, the reviver of this prediction, hath divided the ſuppoſed period of the *World's* duration into three parts, thus: *two thouſand before the Law, two thouſand under the Law, and two thouſand under the Meſſiah*. Now, as all this is evidently falſe, we muſt conclude, that the diviſion was only a corrupt refinement, common enough in all commentators.

Although this prophecy is found in the *Jewiſh Talmud*, and on that account might merit little conſideration, yet it has a conſiderable number of ſupporters among the moſt reſpectable writers of the ancient chriſtian church.—*Lactantius* poſitively aſſerts, that "*the World ſhall laſt but* ſix thouſand years, *becauſe* it *was created in ſix days*; *and as the* ſeventh day *was then ordained* to be *a day of reſt or ſabbath, ſo after the expiration of ſix thouſand years*, the *great ſabbatiſm, or thouſand years of reſt will follow* *."

Irenæus was of the ſame opinion, and for the ſame reaſon †; as were Saint *Cyprian* ‡ and Saint *Jerome*, Saint *Hippolytus* the martyr ‖, Saint *Hilary*, and above all the reſt, Saint *Juſtin* the martyr §; and the great Saint *Auguſtin*, though he doubted of the *Millennium*, yet declared himſelf of this opinion with regard to the age of the World ¶.

* Lactan. Div. Proem. l. 4.
† Lib. 5. c. 28.
‡ Exhort. ad Mart.
‖ Photius, c. 202.
§ Quæſt. ad Orthod.
¶ De Civ. Dei, l. 20. c. 7.

Now,

Now it appears, that the chief reaſon which prompted moſt of theſe Fathers of the Church to be of this belief was, that God ordained the *Temporal Sabbath* as a type of the *Eternal Sabbath*, wherein *Chriſt* will reign in *peace* and *righteouſneſs* over his redeemed people for a myſtical thouſand years. And they alſo conceived, that as this *great ſabbatiſm* will immediately follow the *End of the World*, therefore the number of days of its creation are typical of its duration. It remained then only to enquire what a *day* ſtands for in allegorical ſcripture; and which, according to what the Pſalmiſt ſays in the xcth *Pſalm*, verſe 4. and the Apoſtle *Peter* in his IId Epiſtle, c. iii. v. 8. is a *thouſand years*. From theſe two paſſages alone, thoſe Fathers concluded, that they were ſufficiently warranted in believing that the age of the World is limited to the period of *ſix thouſand years*; a *day* in Scripture being allegorically uſed to repreſent a *thouſand years*.

'There are many who reject this opinion, as a ſilly conceit, and only the weak dream of a Jewiſh Rabbi. But as we are aſſured that *Elias*, the ſuppoſed author of this prophecy, flouriſhed before Chriſt, and this even from the confeſſion of the Jews themſelves; it muſt, in the minds of thinking and religious perſons, weigh greatly in its behalf. We have, likewiſe, herein a very conſiderable evidence of the truth of our religion; ſince it is ſaid, that *from the giving of the Law to Chriſt the Meſſiah, is a period of two thouſand years*; which, though chronologically wrong, yet proves ſtrongly againſt the Jews, from their own moſt eſteemed book, that the Meſſiah is already come. But in the behalf of this prophecy we may well obſerve, the extreme improbability that a Jewiſh Rabbi ſhould, but two centuries before our Saviour, undertake to deliver ſuch a remarkable aſſertion, couched in ſuch poſitive and bold terms, entirely on his own authority, without the ſupport of ſome ancient tradition. Nor does it appear credible, that it would be ſo well and generally received, eſpecially by ſuch an unbelieving bigotted nation as the Jewiſh, built on ſo weak a foundation. On the other hand, it ſeems moſt likely, that this prophecy having been long entirely hid, or known only to the learned Doctors and Rabbins of the Jewiſh nation, it was firſt made public by this *Elias*; and therefore, as is commonly the caſe, he received the honor of being celebrated as its original author.

It may, however, be objected, that if this prophecy had been the genuine product of any inſpired perſon, or ſeer, it would certainly have found a place in ſome part of the ſacred code, as well as the other prophecies. But to this we may reply, on the beſt of authority, that there were other prophecies, which though delivered by men inſpired from above, yet never obtained a place among the canonical ſcriptures: ſuch were the prophecies of *Enoch, the ſeventh from Adam*, which are mentioned by the apoſtle *Jude* in the 14th verſe of his Epiſtle. Now it appears that thoſe prophecies were merely traditional, and being never committed to writing, in great length of time were either entirely loſt, or but a very few particulars of them preſerved. And here I cannot help deeming it as highly probable, that the prophecy now under conſideration was one of the patriarch Enoch's; for as it is not reaſonable that a Jewiſh Rabbi would have dictated ſuch an important prophecy to the world, without having the authority of tradition on his ſide; this will, neceſſarily, carry it back to the ages of ſimplicity, when prophecies and all ſuch communications were merely oral: and it is very obſervable, that this prophecy bears a very cloſe relation to *that* which *Jude* has cited as a known prophecy delivered by *Enoch*.

But it may be objected further, that as the ſcriptures have expreſly forbidden us to examine or pry into this matter, therefore we are to give no credit to this prophecy, or to any conjecture which may be made concerning the *time of the end of the World*. To this I ſhall readily grant, that any thing merely conjectural aſſerted relative to this event, deſerves no credence; but the prophecy before us is ſomething more than conjecture; it reſts upon ſtrong proofs, and is evidently a very ancient and reſpectable tradition. With reſpect, however, to the objection drawn from the ſcriptures prohibiting us to examine into this or any other future event, I conceive it will, on conſideration, be found futile; for thoſe aſſertions of our Saviour, *It is not for you to know the times and ſeaſons which the Father hath put in his own power*; and *of that day and hour knoweth no man*; *no not the Angels that are in Heaven, but my Father only*;—were evidently intended as rebukes unto his diſciples for their needleſs and unſeaſonable curioſity concerning matters of no importance to them at that time, when things of greater moment ought to have engaged their attention, namely, the beſt means to propagate the doctrines of their maſter. To them, therefore, the reprimand of our Lord, that it was not their place to contemplate or ſtudy the times and ſeaſons of future events, was very proper; but the reproof and exhortation extend not to us; otherwiſe, why are we commanded to *ſeek out of the book of God, and read*; to *ſearch the ſcriptures*, which contain ſo many prophecies of events yet to be fulfilled;

fulfilled; and above all, *to look for the day of* GOD?

The fact is, we are to look forwards; to extend *by faith* our view to that period when GOD *will arise with* aweful *majesty to take vengeance on his enemies*, and to reward his friends.—The precise *day and hour* when this event will take place, are, indeed, unknown to us, and ever will be until it actually breaks upon us; and should any rashly presume to fix the time so exactly, as to the *hour*, the *day*, or even the *year*, we may justly esteem them as *deceivers and lying spirits*.—We are of opinion, it is true, that the period of the *World's duration*, in its present state, is *six thousand years*; but as the chronology of the World is evidently defective, we are not assured of the World's exact age at this present, and therefore can never be certain when the six thousand years will be completed. Still, then, that great event will come suddenly upon us, *even as a thief in the night*; taking mankind, *as the flood in the time of Noah did*, unawares, and, as the scriptures have foretold, in general unprepared.

There are some prophecies contained in the volume of inspiration, relative to events which shall be accomplished in a gradual order even down to the end of the World. These are chiefly to be found in the *Apocalypse* of St. *John*; but they are couched in language so obscure, in terms so ænigmatic, as to render the study of them amazingly, if not insurmountably difficult; and after the most critical examination and intense research into the mysteries of this book, an exposition of the greatest part will be found the mere offspring of fancy. There are, indeed, the times or periods mentioned of many of those particulars predicted therein; but these times, or periods, are mostly typical of some larger portions of time, as an *hour*, a *day*, a *month*, and a *year*, which are universally allowed to be mystical, and for the accomplishment of the prophecies must certainly be so. But the period called χρονος, or, according to our translation, a *time*, is most undoubtedly typical of some unknown, but fixed portion of time. Unless, therefore, we can arrive at the knowledge of the several periods meant by these prophetical expressions, an *hour*, a *day*, a *month*, a *year*, &c. it will be impossible for us to know how long the duration will be of any of the prophetical events. And should we be acquainted with these particulars, yet unless we knew precisely at what time to fix their commencement, we shall still be at a loss to know when they will have an end.

I shall not attempt, then, to support the above hypothesis by critical disquisitions on this book, by historical researches into its particular circumstances, or by mathematical calculations of the several times or periods mentioned therein, being fully persuaded of the weakness and vanity of such attempts. Indeed, I cannot but be of opinion, that this book was designed not for the *amusement* of the wise and learned, but for the *use* of all ranks of christians; and therefore, though it is a *book* even now almost wholly *sealed* up, yet in process of time it will be entirely unfolded to the comprehension of the plainest understanding, and reflect shame on all those who have pretended to unlock its mysteries with *keys* of their own fabrication. We have only but to wait 'till the *day dawn*, when the *apocalyptical visions* will be fully realized; and it is my humble persuasion, that the most important parts of the apocalyptical prophecies are yet to be fulfilled, and that even the *men of this generation* will see plainly many of them accomplished. Are the *vials of wrath* yet poured out? or is *Antichrist* yet destroyed? Are not the spirits of *Infidelity* and of *Heresy* broke loose upon us; and with a rapid violence do not they threaten the most dismal effects; to which a *Laodicean* lethargy hath given, and still continues to give, the greatest encouragement? In short, there is the utmost reason for our keeping a watchful eye upon the conclusion of the present, and the beginning of the ensuing century; together with an earnest zeal to keep our *moral garments* unspotted, and our minds in a constant readiness, for great revolutions may justly be expected in the World.

Human wisdom is nearly arrived to its ακμη; and the same, perhaps, may be said of human depravity, which, with various other circumstances, serve to indicate that we are considerably advanced (if I may venture the expression) into the *evening of time*. The shadows are deepening fast, and night is hastening on apace; and though we have *apparently* more than two centuries to complete the *sixth millennial* age of the World, yet its chronology is defective; and we are also assured by Him who formed the WORLD, and all things therein, that *those days shall be shortened*; which though primarily spoken of the *destruction* of *Jerusalem*, yet it is as certain that our Lord alluded likewise to the *future destruction of the World*. Excellent then was his advice both to that, and this occasion; *Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURAL HISTORY of the CUCKOO:

By Mr. EDWARD JENNER, of Berkeley, Glouceſterſhire.

[From a Paper read before the ROYAL SOCIETY, March 13, 1788.]

THE firſt appearance of cuckoos in Glouceſterſhire (the part of England where theſe obſervations were made) is about the 17th of April. The ſong of the male, which is well known, ſoon proclaims its arrival. The ſong of the female, if the peculiar notes of which it is compoſed may be ſo called, is widely different, and has been ſo little attended to, that I believe few are acquainted with it. I know not how to convey to you a proper idea of it by a compariſon with the notes of any other bird; but the cry of the dabchick bears the neareſt reſemblance to it.

Unlike the generality of birds, cuckoos do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, ſhe is often attended by two or three males, who ſeem to be earneſtly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance, till after the middle of ſummer, the neſts of the birds ſelected to receive her egg are to be found in great abundance; but, like the other migrating birds, ſhe does not begin to lay till ſome weeks after her arrival. I never could procure an egg till after the middle of May, though probably an early-coming cuckoo may produce one ſooner.

The cuckoo makes choice of the neſts of a great variety of ſmall birds. I have known its egg intruſted to the care of the hedge-ſparrow, the water-wagtail, the titlark, the yellow-hammer, the green-linnet, and the whinchat. Among theſe it generally ſelects the three former; but ſhews a much greater partiality to the hedge-ſparrow than to any of the reſt: therefore, for the purpoſe of avoiding confuſion, this bird only, in the following account, will be conſidered as the foſter-parent of the cuckoo, except in inſtances which are particularly ſpecified.

The hedge-ſparrow commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time, generally after ſhe has laid one or two, the cuckoo contrives to depoſit her egg among the reſt, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge-ſparrow. This intruſion often occaſions ſome diſcompoſure; for the old hedge-ſparrow at intervals, while ſhe is ſitting, not unfrequently throws out ſome of her own eggs, and ſometimes injures them in ſuch a way that they become addle; ſo that it more frequently happens, that only two or three hedge-ſparrow's eggs are hatched with the cuckoo's than otherwiſe: but whether this be the caſe or not, ſhe ſits the ſame length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the cuckoo's egg requiring no longer incubation than her own. However, I have never ſeen an inſtance where the hedge-ſparrow has either thrown out or injured the egg of the cuckoo.

When the hedge-ſparrow has ſat her uſual time, and diſengaged the young cuckoo and ſome of her own offſpring from the ſhell, her own young ones, and any of her eggs that remain unhatched, are ſoon turned out, the young cuckoo remaining poſſeſſor of the neſt, and ſole object of her future care. The young birds are not previouſly killed, nor are the eggs demoliſhed; but all are left to periſh together, either entangled about the buſh which contains the neſt, or lying on the ground under it.

The early fate of the young hedge-ſparrows is a circumſtance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong cauſes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have ſuppoſed the parent cuckoo the author of their deſtruction; while others, as erroneouſly, have pronounced them ſmothered by the diſproportionate ſize of their fellow-neſtling. Now the cuckoo's egg being not much larger than the hedge-ſparrow's (as I ſhall more fully point out hereafter) it neceſſarily follows, that at firſt there can be no great difference in the ſize of the birds juſt burſt from the ſhell. Of the fallacy of the former aſſertion alſo I was ſome years ago convinced, by having found that many cuckoo's eggs were hatched in the neſts of other birds after the old cuckoo had diſappeared; and by ſeeing the ſame fate then attend the neſtling ſparrows as during the appearance of old cuckoos in this country. But, before I proceed to the facts relating to the death of the young ſparrows, it will be proper to lay before you ſome examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young cuckoo; ſince even the well known fact, that this buſineſs is intruſted to the care of other birds, has been lately controverted; and ſince, as it is a fact ſo much out of the ordinary courſe of nature, it may ſtill probably be diſbelieved.

1. The titlark is frequently ſelected by the cuckoo to take charge of its young one; but as it is a bird leſs familiar than many that I have mentioned, its neſt is not ſo often diſcovered. I have, nevertheleſs, had ſeveral cuckoo's eggs brought to me that were found in titlark's neſts; and had one opportunity of ſeeing the young cuckoo in the neſt of this bird: I ſaw the old birds feed it repeatedly,

peatedly, and, to ſatisfy myſelf that they were really titlarks, ſhot them both, and found them to be ſo.

II. A cuckoo laid her egg in a water-wagtail's neſt in the thatch of an old cottage. The wagtail ſat her uſual time, and then hatched all the eggs but one; which, with all the young ones, except the cuckoo, was turned out of the neſt. The young birds, conſiſting of five, were found upon a rafter that projected from under the thatch, and with them was the egg, not in the leaſt injured. On examining the egg, I found the young wagtail it contained quite perfect, and juſt in ſuch a ſtate as birds are when ready to be diſengaged from the ſhell. The cuckoo was reared by the wagtails till it was nearly ready capable of flying, when it was killed by an accident.

III. A hedge-ſparrow built her neſt in a hawthorn buſh in a timber-yard: after ſhe had laid two eggs, a cuckoo dropped in a third. The ſparrow continued laying, as if nothing had happened, till ſhe had laid five, her uſual number, and then ſat.

June 20, 1786. On inſpecting the neſt I found, that the bird had hatched this morning, and that every thing but the young cuckoo was thrown out. Under the neſt I found one of the young hedge-ſparrows dead, and one egg by the ſide of the neſt entangled with the coarſe woody materials that formed its outſide covering. On examining the egg, I found one end of the ſhell a little cracked, and could ſee that the ſparrow it contained was yet alive. It was then reſtored to the neſt, but in a few minutes was thrown out. The egg being again ſuſpended by the outſide of the neſt, was ſaved a ſecond time from breaking. To ſee what would happen if the cuckoo was removed, I took out the cuckoo, and placed the egg containing the hedge-ſparrow in the neſt in its ſtead. The old birds, during this time, flew about the ſpot, ſhewing ſigns of great anxiety; but when I withdrew, they quickly came to the neſt again. On looking into it in a quarter of an hour afterward, I found the young one completely hatched, warm and lively. The hedge-ſparrows were ſuffered to remain undiſturbed with their new charge for three hours (during which time they paid every attention to it) when the cuckoo was again put into the neſt. The old ſparrows had been ſo much diſturbed by theſe intruſions, that for ſome time they ſhewed an unwillingneſs to come to it: however, at length they came, and on examining the neſt again in a few minutes, I found the young ſparrow was tumbled out. It was a ſecond time reſtored, but again experienced the ſame fate.

From theſe experiments, and ſuppoſing, from the feeble appearance of the young cuckoo juſt diſengaged from the ſhell, that it was utterly incapable of diſplacing either the egg or the young ſparrows, I was induced to believe, that the old ſparrows were the only agents in this ſeeming unnatural buſineſs; but I afterward clearly perceived the cauſe of this ſtrange phænomenon, by diſcovering the young cuckoo in the act of diſplacing its fellow-neſtlings, as the following relation will fully evince.

June 18, 1787, I examined the neſt of a hedge-ſparrow, which then contained a cuckoo and three hedge-ſparrow's eggs. On inſpecting it the day following, I found the bird had hatched, but that the neſt now contained only a young cuckoo and one young hedge-ſparrow. The neſt was placed ſo near the extremity of a hedge, that I could diſtinctly ſee what was going forward in it; and, to my aſtoniſhment, ſaw the young cuckoo, though ſo newly hatched, in the act of turning out the young hedge-ſparrow.

The mode of accompliſhing this was very curious. The little animal, with the aſſiſtance of its rump and wings, contrived to get the bird upon its back, and making a lodgement for the burden by elevating its elbows, clambered backward with it up the ſide of the neſt till it reached the top, where reſting for a moment, it threw off its load with a jerk, and quite diſengaged it from the neſt. It remained in this ſituation a ſhort time, feeling about with the extremities of its wings, as if to be convinced whether the buſineſs was properly executed, and then dropped into the neſt again. With the extremities of its wings I have often ſeen it examine, as it were, an egg and neſtling before it began its operations; and the nice ſenſibility which theſe parts appeared to poſſeſs ſeemed ſufficiently to compenſate the want of ſight, which as yet it was deſtitute of. I afterward put in an egg, and this, by a ſimilar proceſs, was conveyed to the edge of the neſt, and thrown out. Theſe experiments I have ſince repeated ſeveral times in different neſts, and have always found the young cuckoo diſpoſed to act in the ſame manner. In climbing up the neſt, it ſometimes drops its burden, and thus is foiled in its endeavours; but, after a little reſpite, the work is reſumed, and goes on almoſt inceſſantly till it is effected. It is wonderful to ſee the extraordinary exertions of the young cuckoo, when it is two or three days old, if a bird be put into the neſt with it that is too weighty for it to lift out. In this ſtate it ſeems ever reſtleſs and uneaſy. But this diſpoſition for turning out its companions begins to decline from the time it is

two or three till it is about twelve days old, when, as far as I have hitherto ſeen, it ceaſes. Indeed, the diſpoſition for throwing out the egg appears to ceaſe a few days ſooner; for I have frequently ſeen the young cuckoo, after it had been hatched nine or ten days, remove a neſtling that had been placed in the neſt with it, when it ſuffered an egg, put there at the ſame time, to remain unmoleſted. The ſingularity of its ſhape is well adapted to theſe purpoſes; for, different from other newly-hatched birds, its back from the ſcapulæ downward is very broad, with a conſiderable depreſſion in the middle. This depreſſion ſeems formed by nature for the deſign of giving a more ſecure lodgement to the egg of the hedge-ſparrow, or its young one, when the young cuckoo is employed in removing either of them from the neſt. When it is about twelve days old, this cavity is quite filled up, and then the back aſſumes the ſhape of neſtling birds in general.

Having found that the old hedge-ſparrow commonly throws out ſome of her own eggs after her neſt has received the cuckoo's, and not knowing how ſhe might treat her young ones, if the young cuckoo was deprived of the power of diſpoſſeſſing them of the neſt, I made the following experiment.

July 9. A young cuckoo, that had been hatched by a hedge-ſparrow about four hours, was confined in the neſt in ſuch a manner that it could not poſſibly turn out the young hedge-ſparrows which were hatched at the ſame time, though it was almoſt inceſſantly making attempts to effect it. The conſequence was, the old birds fed the whole alike, and appeared in every reſpect to pay the ſame attention to their own young as to the young cuckoo, until the 13th, when the neſt was unfortunately plundered.

The ſmallneſs of the cuckoo's egg in proportion to the ſize of the bird is a circumſtance that hitherto, I believe, has eſcaped the notice of the ornithologiſt. So great is the diſproportion, that it is in general ſmaller than that of the houſe-ſparrow; whereas the difference in the ſize of the birds is nearly as five to one. I have uſed the term *in general*, becauſe eggs produced at different times by the ſame bird vary very much in ſize. I have found a cuckoo's egg ſo light that it weighed only 43 grains, and one ſo heavy that it weighed 55 grains. The colour of the cuckoo's eggs is extremely variable. Some, both in ground and pencilling, very much reſemble the houſe-ſparrow's; ſome are indiſtinctly covered with bran-coloured ſpots; and others are marked with lines of black, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, the eggs of the yellow-hammer.

The circumſtance of the young cuckoo's being deſtined by nature to throw out the young hedge-ſparrows, ſeems to account for the parent-cuckoo's dropping her egg in the neſt of birds ſo ſmall as thoſe I have particulariſed. If ſhe were to do this in the neſt of a bird which produced a large egg, and conſequently a large neſtling, the young cuckoo would probably find an inſurmountable difficulty in ſolely poſſeſſing the neſt, as its exertions would be unequal to the labour of turning out the young birds. Beſides, though many of the larger birds might have fed the neſtling cuckoo very properly, had it been committed to their charge, yet they could not have ſuffered their own young to have been ſacrificed, for the accommodation of the cuckoo, in ſuch great number as the ſmaller ones, which are ſo much more abundant; for though it would be a vain attempt to calculate the numbers of neſtlings deſtroyed by means of the cuckoo, yet the ſlighteſt obſervation would be ſufficient to convince us that they muſt be very large.

Here it may be remarked, that though nature permits the young cuckoo to make this great waſte, yet the animals thus deſtroyed are not thrown away or rendered uſeleſs. At the ſeaſon when this happens, great numbers of tender quadrupeds and reptiles are ſeeking proviſion; and if they find the callow neſtlings which have fallen victims to the young cuckoo, they are furniſhed with food well adapted to their peculiar ſtate.

(To be concluded in our next.)

An ACCOUNT of THOMAS HOLLIS.

[*Concluded from* Vol. XIV. *p.* 400.]

AT length in Auguſt or Sept. 1770, he put his reſolution of retiring into practice, and went to his eſtate at Corſcombe, in Dorſetſhire. In a letter to a friend, dated Sept. 24, he ſays, "an abſence of fifteen years from this country, has occaſioned ſeveral inconveniences to me, and would occaſion many more, were I not now on the ſpot to prevent them. It is probable I ſhall ſtay here till towards Chriſtmas, and then go only to town for a month, two or three, if poſſible to get clear of it. Retreat is now become more and more acceptable to me. Where I ſhall dwell afterwards preciſely, I do not know at preſent; but as near to this place as may be. It is called Urles, or Urles farm;

farm; and is a moſt healthy, and I think beautiful ſpot; the very earth itſelf is ſweet beyond a noſegay; but the houſe is a bad and very old farm houſe.

"I thank God I am well, but I feel in ſeveral ways, the effects of my late long moſt rigid plan. I riſe from ſix to ſeven, and to bed from eleven to twelve; and the whole day, each to the other, paſſes into ſuch a variety of tranſactions, ſome not perſonal and of ſcope, that I am often ſurpriſed at the recollection of them. That of which I am moſt chary, is my time; and people knowing the ſtreightneſs of my apartment, and that I mean well, under certain ſingularities, are cautious enough in general, not to break in upon and conſume it. The idea of ſingularity, by way of ſhield, I try by all means to hold out."

In what manner he paſſed the remainder of his life does not appear with certainty. His death, which happened on the 1ſt of Jan. 1774, was ſudden. The following account of it is extracted from a letter to Mrs. Macauley, from Mr. Toplady, printed in that gentleman's poſthumous works. "Early in the afternoon of New Year's-day, Mr. Hollis was in a field at ſome diſtance from his place of reſidence at Corſcombe, attended by only one workman, who was receiving his directions concerning a tree which had been lately felled. On a ſudden, he put one of his fingers to his forehead, ſaying, "Richard, I believe the weather is going to change; I am extremely giddy." Theſe words were ſcarce off his lips, when he dropped. He fell on his left ſide, and being near an hedge, his head was received by the ſubjacent ditch. The man (I know not whether a carpenter or a common labourer) ſprung to his aſſiſtance, and raiſing him from that ſad ſituation, adminiſtered what little relief he could. The expiring Patriot was ſtill ſufficiently himſelf to ſay, "Lord have mercy upon me! Lord have mercy upon me, receive my ſoul!" which were the laſt words he was able to pronounce. His lips moved afterwards, but no ſound was formed. In a few ſeconds more his ſpirit was diſimpriſoned. The frighted aſſiſtant loſt no time. Leaving the corpſe on the graſs, he haſtened away for ſuperior help; but in vain, the lancet, when applied, was without effect.

"It ſeems Mr. Hollis always wiſhed that his death might be ſudden. Providence was pleaſed to grant his requeſt. Was I qualified to chuſe for myſelf, and were it lawful to make it a ſubject of prayer, I would wiſh for the ſame indulgence, whenever my appointed change may come. It is, I think, the moſt deſirable mode of departure. Where the perſon is in a ſtate of grace, how happy to be ſurprized into heaven! and to ſurviving friends, it is but a ſingle ſhock once for all.

"At the time of his deceaſe, Mr. Hollis was ready booted, intending to ride that day to Lyme Regis.

"When I was there, it was my melancholy lot to occupy the chamber in which he always ſlept during his occaſional ſtay in that town, and which had been prepared for his reception two or three nights before; it was at the Three Cups, an inn which he had purchaſed a few years ago."

Mr. Toplady adds with ſome warmth, "Though this valuable man lived entirely to the benefit of others, and may be claſſed with the moſt public-ſpirited worthies that ever breathed, yet I have ſeldom known a death ſo little regretted by the generality."

After his death, many extravagant panegyricks were written concerning him, and a moſt pompous publication of his life, by the author of the Confeſſional, as is ſuppoſed, made its appearance in 1780. From this we may collect, that he was a man of great zeal, liberality, and good intentions; was ſubject to ſome ridiculous whimſies, and influenced by prejudices incompatible with true greatneſs. Theſe, if they had not been oſtentatiouſly diſplayed as virtues, might have paſſed unnoticed: but when the blemiſhes of a good man are held up as objects of admiration, it is fit that the folly of ſuch panegyriſts ſhould be marked with the diſapprobation it merits.

"Mr. Hollis, we are told, roſe early, and in town went out very early; and ſpent his evenings generally at home, in arranging what he had done or procured, and ſettling for the next day's employment. He generally read, or played on the flute, at the cloſe of the evening, which he found to ſoothe and compoſe his mind; he was fond of muſick, was a judge of it, and had a large collection. His principal public entertainments were operas and oratorios; to which he ſometimes went, but not very often. He was a great walker, even to exceſs; and rode ſometimes for exercite; but always went gently, and made his walks and rides anſwer ſome good purpoſe. He fenced many years with his favourite maſter Mr. Martin, the father, even to an extreme, ſo that it became neceſſary to him; and it is thought he hurt himſelf by it. Moſt abſtemious in his diet at times, and latterly eat very little, and very plain; drank no wine or beer, nor uſed ſalt or ſpices of any ſort, nor butter, milk or ſugar, but drank great quantities of tea, morning and evening, with only dry toaſt. He was very luſty, and grew fat, nor was he reduced by his abſtinence and great exerciſe. He was

inattentive to heat and cold when in the open air, and attended only to partial cold and air in rooms, &c. He could not go through the little attentions neceſſary at entertainments, and therefore ſeldom entertained any but very particular friends; and towards the latter end of his life, not even them. To all parade he was an enemy, thought it troubleſome, and therefore kept no chariot, nor the number of common ſervants which are generally thought neceſſary to attend a gentleman of his fortune. In fine, he had the reſolution to follow ſtrictly his own principles and plan of life, and to ſpend his fortune agreeably to them."

His fortune, which was very conſiderable, he deviſed to Thomas Brand, Eſq. of the Hide, in Eſſex, who had been his fellow-traveller, and who has ſince taken his name,

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER V.

Τροχος Αρματος γαρ δικα
Βιοτος τρεχει κυλισθεις. ANACREON.

THE entrance upon a new year never fails opening to the thinking mind, a large ſcene of retroſpective and proſpective contemplation.

We look back with ſilent wonder on the various mutations, public and private, which have diſtinguiſhed the preceding annual circle of time.

In the quick ſucceſſion and complicated variety of political occurrences we beſtowed little, if any, ſerious reflections on particular incidents; but when we review them, in their regular order, as compoſing the hiſtory of the laſt year, and our eye is undazzled with the pomp of deſcription, we weigh their cauſes in an even balance, and mark their effects with more impartial minds.—Many circumſtances which we thought too inſignificant to merit much of our attention, and which in a little while were entirely eradicated from our minds by the more important events which ſucceeded them; yet now, when ſeated in a calm ſituation, enjoying no other pleaſures from the paſt tranſactions of the world but what ariſes from contemplation, and the temporary miſts of prejudice being removed from our ſight, we obſerve thoſe very trivial circumſtances in active exerciſe producing effects that ſhall materially diſtinguiſh the year before us. We feel ourſelves intereſted in things we deſpiſed, and look for the events which will flow from them with anxious ſolicitude.—The ſickneſs or death of a great man, the change of a miniſtry, or the inſolence of a factious demagogue in the ſenate, may intrinſically, perhaps, be matters of little moment; but when we reflect that even leſſer circumſtances than theſe have occaſioned revolutions in empires, which ſometimes have ended in their total deſtruction, we ſhall watch with an eagle eye the minuteſt contingent effects that ſhall iſſue from any one of ſuch public circumſtances.

But though the various conſiderable additions which have been made to the chronology of remarkable events juſtly merit our attentive conſideration, as tending to furniſh our minds with enlarged and magnificent ideas of His power and providence whoſe "kingdom ruleth over all;"—yet it is by carefully re-tracing the ſhort and humble path which we ourſelves have trod, that we can gain ſuch a ſtock of intereſting knowledge, as, when united with virtue improved by experience, will ſupport our ſpirits, animate our hearts, and crown our heads with honour, through the remaining ſtages of life.

When labouring up the ſide of ſome lofty hill, our eye is bent towards the ſummit, and we take but a very ſlight obſervation of the various beauties and precipices around us; but when arrived at the place of our deſtination, we ſurvey again every part of the ſcene over which we have travelled; and our imagination ſhudders at a number of dangerous places which we eſcaped without notice, and accuſes us of negligence in not having obſerved minutely many delightful ſpots where we might have agreeably refreſhed ourſelves.

There are ſcarcely any who neglect making ſimilar obſervations at this ſeaſon, on the changes and chances which diverſified their particular ſphere of action during the laſt twelve months; but it is to be lamented that the number is very few who make theſe reflections of experience the ſource of improvement. It is too commonly the caſe, indeed, that every year ends as the former, filled with the ſad fragments of broken reſolutions, and with innumerable vacuities of time wherein we neglected to do good to ourſelves

ſelves or others. In the firſt moments of meditation at the commencement of a *new year*, theſe diſagreeable appearances caſt a damp upon our ſpirits; and our ſouls feel a temporary pang of remorſe, which brings forth, for our preſent ſatisfaction, ſtrong purpoſes of amendment;—but no ſooner do we actively engage in the cares and pleaſures around us than the ſcene behind us cloſes; our reflections are buried under preſent labours and engagements; the reſolutions with which we buoyed up our minds grow flagged, and when one of the leaſt of them falls beneath the influence of ſome tranſient temptation, the diſcomfiture of the whole rapidly follows; we become reduced to our former imperfection;—end the year as uſual; and from the ſummit of a *new one*, review the number of our miſ-ſpent years once more enlarged.

To the mind of ſenſibility there is nothing, ſurely, can afford more poignant concern than this deplorable weakneſs of human nature. And therefore, by inveſtigating its cauſe, we may perhaps do ſome good to thoſe who feel their debility, and are more the ſlaves of vice from cuſtom than from inclination. The great misfortune, then, lies in this: When a man hath been long enamoured with the meretricious charms of a ſinful courſe, he cannot on a ſudden diſengage himſelf, becauſe his ſtrongeſt paſſions prove his firmeſt chains: ſhould he, however, be ſufficiently alarmed of the danger he is in, as to reſolve directly on attempting his liberty; inſtead of coolly forming a previous plan of operations, and acting in a regular manner accordingly,—he raſhly makes a ſtruggle which alarms all his paſſions at once, and he falls beneath their united force, a greater ſlave than ever.

There are many perſons, poſſeſſed of excellent underſtandings and good diſpoſitions, who go on even to the end of their days in this courſe of alternate vice and repentance. And if they are preſſed ſeriouſly, in a cool moment, upon the folly of their conduct, they will readily plead guilty to the charge; yet in extenuation of themſelves they will endeavour to throw the blame on the conſtitution of human nature; the paſſions of which are ſo ſtrong as to be incapable of ſtanding firm againſt the power of the many temptations which are ſcattered along the road of life. But, notwithſtanding ſuch plauſible pretences, the evil is far from being rooted ſo firmly in our nature as to be proof againſt every attempt to eradicate it; indeed if we violently endeavour to pluck it up at once by the roots, ſo far from ſucceeding in the attempt, we ſhall only have the mortification of feeling, more ſenſibly, the force we have ſuffered it to gain upon us.—Still, however, there is a ſure method of extricating ourſelves from the ſlaviſh yoke of *vice*, under what appearance ſoever it may have captivated us; and that is, in the firſt moments of awakened reaſon to act with the utmoſt circumſpection. After having deliberately ſurveyed our chain, and diſcovered its weakeſt link, let us break it; and ſo proceed from the meaneſt 'till we have conquered thoſe of the greateſt force.—In other words, we are firſt to get entirely rid of that bad habit which ſits lighteſt, and hath the leaſt hold upon us; then engage with another, and ſo on in a gradual ſeries, 'till we are reſtored to the active uſe of our reaſon, and the poſſeſſion of a good conſcience. This, it is certain, muſt be the work of time; but if carried into regular execution cannot fail of an happy and honourable iſſue.

It hath been often obſerved, and the truth is abſolutely inconteſtible, that no man ever falls ſuddenly into the depths of wickedneſs; We become pleaſed with one ſinful pleaſure, and after getting familiar with that we venture farther, till the way of innocence and the light of truth are loſt entirely to our view.

And as we fell ſo we muſt endeavour to ariſe, by conquering, gradually, our evil habits, and gaining thoſe of oppoſite character. A blind man never attempts to haſten his journey by running, as that would endanger his life; but, prudently, walks with a ſlow pace, feeling the objects before him with his ſtick to avoid misfortune, and arrives ſafely, though late, at the place of his deſtination.

Thus are we to act in our return to virtue and its happineſs; reſolve with firmneſs, and proceed with prudence; and ſhould a dangerous temptation encounter us, knowing our own weakneſs by ſad experience, inſtead of meeting it in an affectation of bravery, endeavour to avoid it, and turn our attention upon things of an oppoſite nature. At a ſeaſon like this, therefore, when ſerious reflection upon the paſt prompts us to look forwards to the future, we ſhould determine, once more, on purſuing the path which alone leads both to temporal and eternal happineſs. Another year is added to the inſignificant number which are allotted as the period of our exiſtence.—During the trifling circle we muſt, undoubtedly, have experienced many diſappointments, and, perhaps, in ſome of our moſt favourite deſigns.—Probably we have dropped the tears of genuine grief on the graves of our deareſt friends; or have ſeen others of our fellow-mortals taken off the ſtage of life, on whom our chief hopes of ſupport and preferment depended.—In ſhort, no one can look back upon the preceding year without obſerving, in his own concerns, and thoſe of the world around, the *vanity* of human life; neither will any venture to deny

that

that he hath added conſiderably in that ſhort period to the meaſure of his iniquities. It would be happy if theſe reflections ſhould prompt us to look ſeriouſly into the future, and accompany us through every moment of the year before us. As it is uncertain whether we ſhall be permitted to accompliſh the year that is now begun, let the time paſt be ſufficient to have walked in the way of wickedneſs. The clouds of darkneſs may ſuddenly ariſe; and the direful tempeſt may hurry us away in the midſt of all our guilty practices into the world unknown. Say not that theſe truths are too gloomy for this mirthful ſeaſon; that they are calculated to throw a damp upon the ſpirits, and to prevent us from partaking of thoſe comforts which the Almighty hath given, to enable us to paſs through with delight a time which would otherwiſe be cheerleſs.

Virtue and pleaſure are not inimical to each other; but where they are united the pureſt joy abounds, the joy of innocence; that ſpecies of joy which no libertine knows any thing of, but from his want of it.—But it cannot be diſmal to contemplate virtue, to avoid remorſe, and to hope for endleſs happineſs. Shortly both the writer and the reader of this ſhall be entered on that world where years and ſeaſons are unknown. Virtue and vice are the only diſtinctions which will diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of eternity:—ſurely then it behoves each of us to ſecure that peace of conſcience in time, which alone will render us happy in the eternal world.

ANECDOTES of THOMAS AMORY, Eſq.

THIS Gentleman, who is yet living at the age of 97 years, was the ſon of Counſellor Amory, who attended King William in Ireland, and was appointed Secretary for the forfeited eſtates in that kingdom, where he was poſſeſſed of a very extenſive property in the County of Clare. Our Author was not born in Ireland, as it has been ſuggeſted. It has been conjectured that he was bred to ſome branch of the profeſſion of Phyſic. Whether, ſays a perſon who appears to have known him, he ever followed that or any other profeſſion I have not heard. When I knew him (i. e. about 1757) he lived in a very recluſe way on a ſmall fortune, and his reſidence was in Orchard-ſtreet, Weſtminſter *. At that time alſo he had a country lodging for occaſional retirement in the ſummer, at Belfont, near Houſlow. He had then a wife, who bore a very reſpectable character; and by whom he had a ſon, who, if living, is a Phyſician ſomewhere in the north of England †.

On the ſame authority we are told, that he was a man of a very peculiar look and aſpect, though at the ſame time he bore quite the appearance of a gentleman. He read much, and ſcarce ever ſtirred abroad, but like a bat in the duſk of the evening, and then he would take his uſual walk; but ſeemed always to be ruminating on ſpeculative ſubjects, even when paſſing along the moſt crowded ſtreets.

From the many ſtrong marks of genius as well as whimſical peculiarities to be found in his writings, it would be very acceptable to the publick to have a more particular account of him and his works. Of the latter we ſhall endeavour to collect what is at preſent known, and ſhall be glad to receive more information.

In the year 1751, on the publication of Lord Orrery's "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift," the following Advertiſement appeared in the Whitehall Evening-Poſt, Dec. 12, 1751; but we have not been able to diſcover that the Pamphlet was ever printed.

"*Soon will be publiſhed,*

"A Letter to Lord Orrery, in Anſwer to what his Lordſhip ſays in his late Remarks in Praiſe of Swift's Sermon on the Trinity; being an Attempt to vindicate the Divinity of God, the Father Almighty; and to convince his Lordſhip, if he has a Mind open to Conviction, that the Tritheiſtic Diſcourſe preached by the Dean of St. Patrick's, is ſo far from being that Maſterpiece my Lord Orrery calls it, that it is in reality the moſt ſenſeleſs and deſpicable Performance that ever was produced by Orthodoxy to corrupt the divine Religion of the Bleſſed Jeſus. By Thomas Amory, Eſq."

In 1755, he publiſhed "Memoirs, containing the Lives of ſeveral Ladies of Great-Britain. A Hiſtory of Antiquities, Productions of Nature, and Monuments of Art. Obſervations on the Chriſtian Religion, as profeſſed by the eſtabliſhed Church and Diſſenters of every Denomination. Remarks on

* Dr. Amory ſays his father lived at Millbank, and rented a houſe ſome time at Belfont.

† This gentleman, Dr. Robert Amory, is now living at Wakefield, where he has practiſed phyſick above 27 years. He has three ſons: Robert, a cripple from an injury received in the action under Lord Rodney, on the 12th of April; the ſecond, a Lieutenant in the 71ſt; and the third an Enſign in the 57th. *Dr. Amory's Letter in the St. James's Chronicle, Nov. 22, 1788.*

the

the Writings of the greateſt Engliſh Divines: and a Review of the Works of the Writers called Infidels, from Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, to the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke. With a Variety of Diſquiſitions and Opinions relative to Criticiſm and Manners; and many extraordinary Actions. In ſeveral Letters." 8vo.

The characters of the Ladies celebrated in this work, are ſingular and extraordinary. They are not only beautiful, learned, ingenious, and religious, but they are all zealous Unitarians in a very high degree, as is the Author himſelf. At the end of the hiſtory of theſe Memoirs, he promiſed a continuation of them, which was to contain what the publick would then have received with great ſatisfaction, and certainly would ſtill, ſhould the MSS. luckily remain in being. His words are as follow:

"N. B. In an Appendix to the ſecond volume of this work, the reader will find an account of two very extraordinary perſons, Dean Swift, and Mrs. Conſtantia Grierſon, of Dublin.

"As to the Dean, we have four hiſtories of him, lately publiſhed; to wit, by Lord Orrery, the Obſerver on Lord Orrery ‡, Dean Swift, Eſq. and Mrs. Pilkington; but after all the man is not deſcribed. The ingenious female writer comes neareſt to his character, ſo far as ſhe relates; but her relation is an imperfect piece. My Lord and the Remarker on his Lordſhip have given us mere critiques on his writings, and not ſo ſatisfactory as one could wiſh. They are not painters. And as to Mr. Swift, the Dean's couſin, his Eſſay is an odd kind of hiſtory of the Doctor's family, and vindication of the Dean's high birth, pride and proceedings. His true character is not attempted by this writer. He ſays it never can be drawn up with any degree of accuracy, ſo exceedingly ſtrange, various, and perplexed it was; and yet the materials are to be gathered from his writings. All this I deny. I think I can draw his character; not from his writings, but from my own near obſervations on the man. I knew him well, though I never was within-ſide of his houſe, becauſe I could not flatter, cringe, or meanly humour the extravagancies of any man. I am ſure I knew him better than any of thoſe friends he entertained twice a week at the Deanery, Stella excepted. I had him often to myſelf in his rides and walks, and have ſtudied his ſoul when he little thought what I was about. As I lodged for a year within a few doors of him, I knew his times of going out to a minute, and generally nicked the opportunity. He was fond of company upon theſe occaſions; and glad to have any rational perſon to talk to; for, whatever was the meaning of it, he rarely had any of his friends attending him at his exerciſes. One ſervant only and no companion he had with him, as often as I have met him, or came up with him. What gave me the eaſier acceſs to him, was my being tolerably well acquainted with our politics and hiſtory, and knowing many places, things, people and parties, civil and religious, of his beloved England. Upon this account he was glad I joined him. We talked generally of factions and religion, ſtates and revolutions, leaders and parties. Sometimes we had other ſubjects. Who I was he never knew; nor did I ſeem to know he was the Dean for a long time; not till one Sunday evening that his Verger put me into his ſeat at St. Patrick's prayers, without my knowing the Doctor ſat there. Then I was obliged to recognize the great man, and ſeemed in a very great ſurprize. This pretended ignorance of mine as to the perſon of the Dean had given me an opportunity of diſcourſing more freely with, and of receiving more information from, the Doctor than otherwiſe I could have enjoyed. The Dean was proud beyond all other mortals that I have ſeen, and quite another man when he was known.

"This may ſeem ſtrange to many, but it muſt be to thoſe who are not acquainted with me. I was ſo far from having a vanity to be known to Dr. Swift, or to be ſeen among the fortunate at his houſe (as I have heard thoſe who met there called) that I am ſure it would not have been in the power of any perſon of conſideration to get me there. What I wanted in relation to the Dean I had. This was enough for me. I deſired no more of him. I was enabled by the means related to know the excellencies and the defects of his underſtanding; and the picture I have drawn of his mind, you ſhall ſee in the Appendix aforenamed; with ſome remarks on his writings, and on the caſes of Vaneſſa and Stella.

"As to Mrs. Grierſon, Mr. Ballard's account of her in his Memoirs of ſome *Engliſh Ladies*, lately publiſhed, is not worth a ruth. He knew nothing of her: and the imperfect relation he got from Mrs. Barber is next to nothing. I was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Grierſon, and have paſſed a hundred afternoons with her in literary converſations in her own parlour. Therefore it is in my power to give a very particular and exact account of this extraordinary woman. In the Appendix you ſhall have it."

Theſe promiſed accounts, however pleaſing

‡ Dr. Delany.

they

they would be to every reader, have not yet appeared.

The Monthly Reviewers of the time having given an account of this work unfatisfactory to the Author, he publifhed (for there can be little doubt but he was the Author) a pamphlet intitled, "A Letter to the Reviewers, occafioned by their Account of a Book called MEMOIRS. By a Lady." 8vo. 1755. This Lady figns herfelf *Maria de Lorge*; and fubjoined, are fome remarks figned *Anna Maria Cornwallis*.

In 1756 he publifhed the firft volume of "The Life of John Buncle, Efq. containing various Obfervations and Reflections made in feveral Parts of the World; and many extraordinary Relations," 8vo. which may be confidered in fome meafure as a fupplement to the Memoirs; and in 1766 appeared the fecond volume. Both parts exhibit the fame beauties, the fame blemifhes, and the fame eccentricities. It has been thought, that in the character and adventures of Mr. Buncle, the Author intended to fketch his own picture, and perhaps there may be fome truth in the conjecture. Both the Memoirs and Life have been reprinted in 12mo. the former in two volumes, the latter in four.

Dr. Amory, in the Letter already quoted, fays, that his father never had but one wife; when young, was a very handfome man; at prefent will not fee any company, nor ever comes out of his room; and that he has publifhed many political and religious Tracts, Poems and Songs.

Counfellor Amory, the grandfather of the Doctor, and father of our Author, was the youngeft brother of Amory, or Damer, the Mifer, whom Pope calls the wealthy and the wife, from whom came Lord Milton, &c. He married the daughter of Fitz Maurice, Earl of Kerry; Sir William Petty, another daughter; and the grandfather of the Duke of Leinfter, a third.

*** *This was intended for infertion laft month, but obliged to be poftponed on account of the Parliamentary Proceedings.*

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ADDRESS to My COUNTRYMEN on SLAVERY and the SLAVE TRADE.

Vincit amor humani generis.

THIS fubject having happily become the object of general and anxious attention, and being fhortly to be unfolded before Parliament for its decifion, I claim the right of an Englifhman to declare my fentiments at the tribunal of the Public.

Is it not a matter in which we are all intereffed? Who is indifferent to the cauſe of humanity? But the motives which actuate the breafts of Englifhmen on this great queftion, are various and important. Such not only feel for an object fuffering under the hand of unprovoked cruelty, to whofe refcue they advance, but, fenfible from indubitable evidence that Providence has not made any difference in intellectual ability between the Negroes and the Whites, they reflect on the privileges of that conftitution of government under which they live, on that *liberty* they enjoy, not obtained without the blood and toils of their anceftors, and compare it with the Negroe's chain. They revolt!—This conftitution (the ftupendous wonder of furrounding nations), if it teaches any thing, teaches this firft, *that I treat with a high degree of refpect every human being, as inveſted with the noble faculty of reaſon and an immortal ſpirit; that I move towards him on the principles of juſtice.* Here then begins the foundation of RIGHT, refpecting which it is only needful to refer to the illuftrious names of Selden, Littleton, and Lord Coke: they tell us in ftrong terms (and it is the foundation of their great name) that "LIBERTY IS EVERY MAN'S RIGHT; LIBERTY TO THINK AND ACT, WHEREBY HE MAY ARRIVE AT THE SUMMIT OF HUMAN ATTAINMENT; THAT HIS PERSON IS NOT TO BE TOUCHED BY ANY WITHOUT DEFAULT; THAT HIS PROPERTY IS SECURE; THAT PERSONS IN THE LOWEST RANK OF SOCIETY HAVE VARIOUS RIGHTS, EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE WITH THOSE IN THE HIGHER. Such is the dignified language of our greateft Legiflators, that LIBERTY is defervedly held in the breafts of Englifhmen a poffeffion invaluable, the aſſiſtant of every virtue, the diftinction of our worth and name amongft the nations.

But to return a little. How does the *Chriſtian* feel for the oppreffed natives of Africa?—He feels every fentiment of the patriot with increafed fenfibility. In his breaft it is we muft find that *ſympathy* which flows from love, and the fenfe of the greatneſs of the deprivation of many of the favours he poffeffes. He fhall enter into every forrow,—when a thoufand hufbands were torn from ther wives and children, and their faces fad with unutterable grief.—He fhall participate in their diftreſs, when the wife and the children were taken while the hufband was from home;

home; when the brother was miſſing; when the town was ſet on fire, and all were taken; when the chance of a bloody battle put the Prince in poſſeſſion of hundreds of diſconſolate priſoners; he ſhall view the horrors of the ſcene!—When chained they travel the ſandy deſarts, and water them with tears; he ſhall know their gloomy retroſpective thoughts, and be acquainted with every ſigh. The huſband remembers his beloved wife and children; but with no hope to ſee or hear of more; the wife thinks often of what has befallen her huſband, but with no relief; the ſiſter ſpeaks of her brother; the brother of his ſiſter.

It is the *Chriſtian* that, leaning over the afflicted African, can ſay, "My friend and brother! what can be done for thy unparalleled ſufferings? I will pour the balm of conſolation of a future ſtate into thy boſom. Loſt in aſtoniſhment at the greatneſs of thy wrongs, and that ſome of my countrymen, pretenders to freedom, are the perpetrators; I will aſſail them with remorſe, and grief, and ſhame. I will open the door to thy participation of every ſocial comfort; and the light of the glorious goſpel ſhall ſhine into thy domain. Africa, ſo long the ſtage of deſolation and miſery, overſpread by the wing of peace, may flouriſh as a garden, her ſons adorn the walks of ſcience, and ſhine conſpicuous in the cauſe of virtue."

Surely ſentiments and feelings ſuch as theſe have ſtrongly affected the breaſt of this nation, on behalf of the greatly-injured Africans; UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PETITIONS HAVING BEEN PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS IN THE KINGDOM. What has been the conſequence? The Privy Council have inveſtigated the circumſtances attending the Slave Trade, and collected a voluminous body of evidence; and the Houſe of Commons ſtands pledged to enter upon their examination of this ſubject *early* in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament. Arrived at this ſituation, it becomes every friend of humanity to be *doubly* attentive to the cauſe they have eſpouſed. There is great reaſon to believe the intereſt of many is ſo deep in this unnatural commerce, and their rank in life affording them ſuch influence, that the point is not likely to be gained without an arduous conflict. At preſent all is *politicly huſhed* on their ſide, well knowing that were a literary defence of their traffic to appear, it would but weaken their chance, and raiſe an inſurmountable indignation in the breaſt of a generous people. But the time is approaching when the dealers in human blood, and their advocates, *muſt* appear before the Grand Inqueſt of the Nation; and then it ſhall be ſeen, whether the *demands of nature and of conſcience* are not greater than any plea they can produce. WHEN THE LONG ACCOUNT OF UNATONED GUILT AND CRIMES PERPETRATING, CHILLS EVERY HEART WITH FEAR,—SHALL NOT THE VOICE OF TRUTH BE AS LOUD AS ITS OBJECT IS EXTENSIVE, AND DROWNING EVERY SUBTILTY OF ERROR AND DECEIT, PRONOUNCE ITS ABOLITION?

PHILO-AFRICANUS.

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

For JANUARY 1789.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

The Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Selborne in the County of Southampton, with Engravings; and an Appendix, contained in Letters to the Hon. Daines Barrington, and Thomas Pennant, Eſq. By the Rev. Gilbert White, A M. 4to. 1l. 11s. boards. White and Son.

THOUGH the book of Nature has always lain open, yet mankind had done little more than regard it with *brute unconſcious gaze* till within a century; for the writings on this ſubject, which the antients left us, for want of accuracy of deſcription, have furniſhed more matter of conjecture than of information. The works of the moderns, therefore, we muſt conſult, if we wiſh to find unerring guides to lead us through the animal, vegetable, and foſſil world. Since by the arrangements of *Ray* and *Linnæus* we are enabled to aſcertain with preciſion the individuals

of the three kingdoms, those writers most deserve our estimation who bring us acquainted with the œconomy and manners of animals, and the properties of plants and fossils. An Author then like this before us, who "professes to be an *out-door naturalist*, one that takes his observations from the subject itself, and not from the writings of others," p. 115. is such as is most worthy of our commendation. But the study of nature without doors, is not valuable merely for the knowledge which may be acquired. Setting aside the benefits which may accrue to medicine and agriculture, pursuits of this sort never fail to be conducive to health in an eminent degree. Exercise for health alone is engaged in reluctantly, and soon becomes irksome and laborious; while the naturalist seldom returns from his walk or ride without having met with something amusing at least, if not instructive. If he chance to find

A bird unknown, or undescribed plant,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury.

They greatly err who imagine that the fields afford no objects of amusement except those of the chase.

Nor should the man of letters disdain these researches, as totally unconnected with his studies. Few had read or remembered more than Warburton; yet neglecting to look abroad, he tells us that *a raven and a crow is the same bird of prey*, and he altered the text of Shakespeare accordingly *.

From among the various strictures in the different branches of natural philosophy which Mr. White's performance exhibits, we cannot refrain from inserting the whole of the letter where he describes that very rare bird the *Charadrius Himantopus*, of which he has given an elegant engraving. In the formation of this animal, nature, as if in a sportive mood, seems inclined to shew how widely she could depart from her accustomed models.

Selborne, May 7th, 1779.

"It is now more than forty years that "I have paid some attention to the ornithology of this district, without being "able to exhaust the subject: new occurrences still arise as long as any inquiries are kept alive. In the last week "of last month five of those most rare "birds, too uncommon to have obtained "an *English* name, but known to naturalists by the terms of *himantopus*, or "*loripes*, and *charadrius himantopus*, "were shot upon the verge of *Frinsham-pond*, a large lake belonging to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and lying between "*Woolmer forest* and the town of Farnham, in the county of *Surrey*. The "pond-keeper says there were three brace "in the flock; but that after he had satisfied his curiosity, he suffered the "sixth to remain unmolested. One of "these specimens I procured, and found "the length of the legs to be so extraordinary, that at first sight one might "have supposed the shanks had been "fastened on to impose on the credulity "of the beholder: they were legs in *caricatura*; and had we seen such proportions on a *Chinese* or *Japan* screen, "we should have made large allowances "for the fancy of the draughtsman. These "birds are of the *plover* family, and "might with propriety be called the *stilt plovers*. Brisson, under that idea, gives "them the apposite name of *l'echasse*. My "specimen, when drawn and stuffed with "pepper, weighed only four ounces and "a quarter, though the *naked* part of the "thigh measured three inches and an "half, and the legs four inches and an "half. Hence we may safely assert that "these birds exhibit, weight for inches, "incomparably the greatest length of legs "of any known bird. The *flamingo*, "for instance, is one of the most long-legged birds, and yet it bears no manner of proportion to the *himantopus*; "for a cock *flamingo* weighs, at an average, about four pounds averdupois; "and his legs and thighs measure usually "about twenty inches. But four pounds "are fifteen times and a fraction more "than four ounces and one quarter; and "if four ounces and a quarter have eight "inches of legs, four pounds must have "one hundred and twenty inches and a "fraction of legs, viz. somewhat more "than ten feet; such a monstrous proportion as the world never saw! If you "should try the experiment in still larger "birds, the disparity would still increase. "It must be matter of great curiosity to "see the *stilt plover* move; to observe "how it can wield such a length of lever "with such feeble muscles as the thighs

* "——RAVENS *crows and kites.*] A *raven* and a *crow* is the same bird of prey: the first "name taken from its nature; the other from its voice. We should therefore read,

——*do* RAVENOUS *crows and kites.*

"Besides, this epithet denotes the circumstances that make the speaker consider them as "birds of omen." *Warburton's Edit. of Shakspeare*, vol. vii. *p.* 84. *ed.* "seem

" seem to be furnished with. At best one " should expect it to be but a bad walker: " but what adds to the wonder is, that it " has no back toe. Now without that " steady prop to support its steps it must " be liable, in speculation, to perpetual " vacillations, and seldom able to pre- " serve the true center of gravity. The " old name of *himantopus* is taken from " *Pliny*; and, by an awkward metaphor, " implies that the legs are as slender and " pliant as if cut out of a *thong* of lea- " ther: neither *Willughby* nor *Ray*, in " all their curious researches, either at " home or abroad, ever saw this bird. Mr. " *Pennant* never met with it in all *Great-* " *Britain*, but observed it often in the " cabinets of the curious at *Paris*. *Hasfel-* " *quist* says that it migrates to Egypt in " the autumn: and a most accurate ob- " server of nature has assured me that he " has found it on the banks of the streams " in *Andalusia*. Our writers record it to " have been found only twice in *Great-* " *Britain*. From all these relations it " plainly appears that these long-legged " *plovers* are birds of *South Europe*, and " rarely visit our island; and when they " do, are wanderers and stragglers, and " impelled to make so distant and northern " an excursion from motives or accidents " for which we are not able to account. " One thing may fairly be deduced, that " these birds come over to us from the " continent, since nobody can suppose that " a species not noticed once in an age, and " of such a remarkable make, can con- " stantly breed unobserved in this king- " dom." P. 268.

We observe it is said at p. 18. that " the *(Bishop's) Waltham blacks* com- " mitted such enormities, that govern- " ment was forced to interfere with that " severe and sanguinary act called the " *Black Act*." Either this Author or Burn is mistaken; for the latter says in his *Justice*, that the 9. G. c. 22. " was oc- " casioned by the enormities committed in " *Epping-forest, near Waltham in Essex*" *(Black Act)*. But we apprehend this gentleman from his local information is most probably in the right, and that Burn from the similarity of names has confounded Waltham (Epping) forest near London, with South or Bishop's Waltham in Hampshire†.

The *Naturalist's Summer-Evening Walk* is replete with rural images, both novel and pleasing, and we could gladly have accompanied Mr. White in other poetical excursions, had he given us the opportunity. The concluding simile is as happy an application of a classical story, as we believe English poetry can produce.

" The chilling night-dews fall:—
" away, retire;
" For see the glow-worm lights her
" amorous fire!‡
" Thus, ere night's veil had half
" obscured the sky,
" Th' impatient damsel hung her lamp
" on high:
" True to the signal, by love's meteors
" led,
" Leander hasten'd to his Hero's bed."
P. 70.

The revival of the tortoise and shell-snail at the same time from torpidity is a curious remark of this writer.

April 21, 1780.

" While I was writing this letter, a " moist and warm afternoon, with the " thermometer at 50, brought forth " troops of *shell snails*; and, at the same " juncture, the *tortoise* heaved up the " mold and put out its head; and the " next morning came forth as it were " raised from the dead, and walked about " till four in the afternoon. This was " a curious coincidence; a very amusing " occurrence! to see such a similarity " of feelings between the two φερεοικοι! " for so the *Greeks* called both the *shell-* " *snail* and the tortoise." P. 262.

Hesiod directs the vine-dresser to cease from digging his vineyard when the φερεοικος quits his *hibernaculum*.

Αλλ' οποτ' αν φερεοικος απο χθονος αν φυτα βαιη,
Πληιαδας φευγων, τοτιδη σκαφος ουκετι ωνιον.

Works and Days, v. 571.

Some commentators have rendered φερεοικος *(house-bearer)* the *tortoise*; others following Athenæus contend that the word here signifies a *snail*. But if Πληιαδας φευγων means avoiding the rain, to which none object, it is by no means applicable

† Since the above was written we are satisfied that our conjecture is well founded. Our Author is right, and Dr. Burn erroneous. We have now before us a pamphlet intitled, " The History of the Blacks of Waltham in *Hampshire*, and those under the like denomination in Berkshire." 8vo, 1723. It contains a narrative of the enormities and catastrophe of these wretches.

‡ " The light of the glow-worm (as she often crawls up the stalk of a grass to make " herself more conspicuous) is a signal to the male, which is a slender dusky *scarabæus*."

to the ſnail, which reptile every gardener knows is never ſo alert as in wet ſeaſons. Whereas the tortoiſe, of which the annotators were probably ignorant, we from what we have ourſelves ſeen can aſſert, ſhuns a ſhower with the greateſt precaution. For in the words of this diligent obſerver, "no "part of its behaviour is more ſtriking "than the extreme timidity it always ex-"preſſes with regard to rain; for though "it has a ſhell that would ſecure it againſt "the wheel of a loaded cart, yet does it "diſcover as much ſolicitude about rain "as a lady dreſſed in all her beſt attire, "ſhuffling away on the firſt ſprinklings, "and running its head up in a corner. "If attended to, it becomes an excellent "weather-glaſs; for as ſure as it walks "elate, and as it were on tip-toe, feed-"ing with great earneſtneſs in a morn-"ing, ſo ſure will it rain before night." P. 149.

May not *βαιν*, which is relied on as deſcriptive of the ſnail-aſcending plants, full as likely relate to the tortoiſe crawling over them? The poet would certainly prefer the tortoiſe, whoſe firſt appearance in ſpring muſt be more remarkable than that of the ſnail.

In a book of ſuch multiplicity of information as this now before us, we cannot pretend, limited as we are, to enter into every article; but we aſſure the reader, if he turn his mind to the contemplation of the wiſdom of Providence, that he will derive much ſatisfaction in its peruſal. We allude more particularly to the monographies of the Britiſh Hirundines, the hints and remarks on the birds of paſſage, and on the notes and language of birds; the letters on echoes, the monographies of crickets, and the calculations on population taken from the pariſh-regiſter. However, we cannot wholly paſs over the extraordinary diſcovery, that during a ſevere froſt, the air is warmer on the hills, than it is in the valleys. It appears from this account, that the thermometer at the bottom of the hill *went down to one degree below Zero*, that is to thirty-three degrees below the freezing point, when at the ſame time that on the hill, two hundred feet or more above, fell *only to ſeventeen*, and was the next morning at twenty-two, though the one below was at ten: ſo that the difference of cold between the two places was once *eighteen degrees leſs above* than below, and thro' the whole froſt continued ten or twelve. This variation was confirmed by the total deſtruction of the foreign ever-greens in the valley, thoſe on the hill remaining unhurt. Page 296. As thermometers till of late years engaged the attention of but few, and the difference between real and ſenſible cold is ſo great, that we feel more cold when the mercury ſtands five degrees below the freezing point with a briſk wind, than when it is ſunk fifteen below, and the air is ſtill, we are not much ſurpriſed that mankind ſhould have hitherto erroneouſly ſuppoſed that ſituations are cold in proportion to their height.

Were we inclined to cavil, we ſhould ſay that the materials might have been arranged more ſyſtematically than in the preſent form of occaſional letters, and that perhaps "Obſervations on Natural Hiſtory "made in a ſeries of years at Selborn" would have been an apter title for the work. Having been tempted to extend this article to a conſiderable length, we are conſtrained to poſtpone the conſideration of the Antiquities to a future Number.

Of the Importance of Religious Opinions. Tranſlated from the French of Mr. Necker. 8vo. 6s. J. Johnſon, 1788.

THOUGH the rapid progreſs of infidelity hath long been the cauſe of lamentation to every ſincere lover of religious truths, as opening a wide floodgate to practical incentiouſneſs; yet, to the ſenſible chriſtian, thoſe ſwarms of controverſial books which are daily iſſuing from the preſs, in defence of chriſtianity, prove much more offenſive; as hereby its adverſaries obtain that degree of conſequence which is their primary wiſh; together with thoſe opportunities of temporary advantage for which they are always on the watch.

But notwithſtanding the ridicule of infidels, the ſevere drubbings of the critics, and the ſtill more ſevere neglect of the public, our conceited divines, conceited laymen, and even conceited females, will be fool-hardy enough to obtrude themſelves on the world, as literary knight-errants in defence of religion. By reflecting on the ſucceſs of a Davis, a Beattie, a Jenyns, and a Macaulay, *cum multis aliis*, in this dangerous field, religious zealots may learn the prudence of preſerving themſelves from contempt, and, what is of more conſequence, Religion from profanation. But peace be unto the manes of thoſe who have fallen

or fled; we have now the pleaſure of viewing a champion indeed, and one who appears to be fully capable of wielding a ſword with glory, in the arduous but noble cauſe.

At all times animated by the love of truth, and of his fellow-creatures, Mr. Necker employed the interval of his retirement, or exile from public buſineſs, in inveſtigating thoſe important doctrines, whereon the temporal as well as eternal intereſts of mankind chiefly depend. He ſaw in France, the brighteſt of its geniuſſes combating, not merely thoſe particular refinements of religion which compoſe the chief ſtandard of their national faith, but thoſe primary principles which enter into the foundation of public order and private happineſs. To ſay that Mr. Necker has in the treatiſe before us fairly routed theſe enemies of religion, would be ſaying what is barely juſt; but we have the pleaſure of adding, that he has herein provided, in an ample manner, for the entertainment of the moſt *philoſophic*, and the comfort of the moſt *ſimple* chriſtian.

The Introduction is a maſter-piece of good writing, being elegant, entertaining, inſtructive and pious; it is, in ſhort, the picture of a religious philoſopher retired from the world, and ſhews more of the goodneſs of Mr. Necker's heart, than even his public conduct, or literary productions. The only particulars we can well ſelect from this Introduction, for the uſe of our readers, is the prayer which concludes it: "O thou GOD unknown! but whoſe beneficent idea has ever filled my ſoul, if thou ever throweſt a look on thoſe efforts which man makes to approach thee, ſuſtain my reſolution, enlighten my underſtanding, raiſe my thoughts, and reject not the deſire I have to unite ſtill more, if poſſible, the order and happineſs of ſociety with the intimate and perfect conception of thy divinity, and the lively idea of thy ſublime exiſtence!"

The firſt two chapters treat "of the connection of religious principles with public order;—in the diſcuſſion of which Mr. Necker hath occaſion to obſerve the univerſality of religious ſentiments and of public worſhip in ancient and modern times; from whence there is a natural concluſion againſt thoſe who maintain that religion is inimical to the intereſts of public bodies. Whatever may be the defects of particular ſocieties owing to the unequal diſtribution of power and weakneſs, of ſlavery and authority, riches and poverty, of luxury and miſery; yet, as Mr. Necker properly infers, "this diſproportion could not be remedied by the deſtruction of religion, and the ſubſtitution of a political morality that would equalize theſe things; as, by ſo doing, there would be two oppoſite intereſts among men, which would ſet them at eternal variance."

His reaſoning on this head is ſo maſterly and elegant, that we cannot but ſelect a part for the benefit of our readers. "We are then, ſays Mr. Necker, under a great illuſion, if we hope to be able to found morality on the connection of private intereſt with that of the public; and if we imagine that the empire of ſocial laws can be ſeparated from the ſupport of religion. The authority of theſe laws has nothing deciſive for thoſe who have not aſſiſted to eſtabliſh them; and were we to give to the hereditary diſtinctions of property an origin the moſt remote, it is no leſs true, on this account, that the poor ſucceeding inhabitants of the earth, ſtruck with the unequal diviſion of its rich domains, and not perceiving the limits and lines of ſeparation traced by nature, would have ſome right to ſay, Theſe compacts, theſe partitions, this diverſity of lots, which *procures* to ſome abundance and repoſe, to others poverty and labour; all this legiſlation, in ſhort, is only advantageous to a ſmall number of privileged men; and we will not ſubſcribe to it, unleſs compelled by the fear of perſonal danger. What are then, they would add, theſe ideas of right and wrong, with which we are entertained? What are theſe diſſertations on the neceſſity of adopting ſome order in ſociety, and of obſerving rules? Our *mind* bends not to thoſe principles, which, general in theory, become particular in practice. We find ſome ſatisfaction and compenſation, when the idea of virtue, of ſubmiſſion, and of ſacrifice, are united to religious ſentiments; when we believe we ſhall render an account of our actions to a Supreme Being, whoſe laws and will we adore, and from whom we have received every thing, and whoſe approbation preſents itſelf to our eyes, as a motive of emulation, and an object of recompence: but if the contracted bounds of life limit the narrow circle in which all our intereſt ought to confine itſelf, where all our ſpeculations and our hopes terminate, what reſpect owe we then to thoſe whom nature has formed our equals? to thoſe men ſprung from lifeleſs clay, to return to it again with us, and to be loſt for ever in the ſame duſt? They have only invented theſe

laws of juſtice, to be more tranquil uſurpers. Let them deſcend from their exalted rank, that they may be put on our level; or, at leaſt, preſent us with a partition leſs unequal; and we ſhall then be able to conceive, that the obſervance of the laws of right is of importance to us: 'till then, we ſhall have juſt motives for being the enemies of civil order, which we find ſo diſadvantageous; and we do not comprehend how, in the midſt of ſo many gratifications which excite our envy, it is, in the name of our own intereſt, that we ought to renounce them.

"Such is the ſecret language which men overwhelmed with the diſtreſs of their ſituation, would not fail to uſe; or thoſe, who, merely in a ſtate of habitual inferiority, found themſelves continually hurt by the ſplendid ſight of luxury and magnificence."

From this, and various other arguments equally ſtriking and judicious, Mr. Necker plainly proves, that there is nothing capable of reſtricting men to a quiet contentedneſs in their different ſtations of life, but the force of religious opinions, and the grand hope of future happineſs built upon them.

In contemplative ſpeculation, enjoying the comforts of life, we may eaſily be made to believe that every ſituation is good; but if we are neceſſitated to occupy ſome one of the menial ranks, we ſhall ſtand in much greater need of hope than of abſtract reaſoning on a few vague principles, to enable us to bear our lot without repining. It is "Religion alone, therefore," as Mr. Necker obſerves, "that has power to perſuade with celerity; becauſe it alone has the means of rendering obvious what it recommends, becauſe it ſpeaks in the name of GOD; and it is eaſy to inſpire reſpect for him, whoſe power is every where evident to the eyes of the ſimple and ſkilful, to the eyes of children, and men advanced to maturity."

Againſt this grand truth, our author fairly adduces all the objections that have been or can be made, and with the greateſt ſtrength of argument ſhews their futility. The following paſſage ſtruck us, as beautifully ſublime: "The infinity of a GOD, creator and director of the univerſe, is ſo far from having power to divert our reſpect and adoration, that even the clouds with which he envelopes himſelf, lend a new force to religious ſentiments." What an elegant vindication of Divine Providence in its moſt awful decrees!

At the concluſion of this part of his ſubject, Mr. Necker draws a "parallel between the influence of religious principles and of laws and opinions." This, though a very intricate, is a very intereſting queſtion; and it is here managed with all that judgment and ſagacity which ſo peculiarly characteriſe this great man.

Religion is ſhewn to be that univerſal *ſpirit*, without the inſpiration of which, neither *laws* nor *opinions* would have any active force. "Every thing," as he concludes, "is replaced and firmly eſtabliſhed by religion: it ſurrounds, I may ſay, the whole ſyſtem of morality, reſembling that univerſal and myſterious force of phyſical nature, which retains the planets in their orbits, and ſubjects them to a regular revolution; and which, in the midſt of the general order it maintains, eſcapes the obſervation of men, and appears to their feeble ſight unconſcious of its own work."

The two next chapters are ſhort, but contain very able anſwers to two objections againſt revealed religion; the one "drawn from our natural diſpoſitions to goodneſs;" and the other, "from the good conduct of many irreligious men." In replying to the firſt, though Mr. Necker, for the honour of human nature and its Author, readily allows "the exiſtence of our natural inclination towards goodneſs," yet he very properly turns the tables on the adverſaries, by clearly proving, that without the aid of religion this inclination would be unable to attain the deſired end. To the latter objection Mr. Necker's anſwer is equally clear; and contains a remark that will, probably, ſtagger many who build their *infidelity* in a great meaſure on the good conduct of the leaders of their party, viz. That "all thoſe who free themſelves at a certain age from the yoke of religion, have been at leaſt prepared by it to reſpect virtue."

There is another, but at the ſame time a very inſignificant, objection which Mr. Necker here takes an opportunity to overthrow, and that is the melancholy "contraſt, ſo frequently perceived, between the conduct and the religious ſentiments of the greater part of men." But, as our author obſerves, unleſs the cauſe of this could be proved to originate from a religious education, it can have no force at all. "Men," as he ſays, "termed religious, forming the major part of the populace, we muſt, among them, neceſſarily meet the greater number of malefactors." We ſhould not have quoted this plain remark, was it not known to us that many *religious ſceptics* in our own country exultingly make

make uſe of the objection, to which it replies, as an *argumentum palmarium* againſt the national religion.

Mr. Necker concludes his fourth chapter with the following bold, but honeſt declaration. "You have ſeen, and you will perceive ſtill more, in the progreſs of this work, that I do not endeavour to elude difficulties; for before I determined to defend, according to my abilities, a cauſe which I would wiſh to render clear to mankind, I carefully ſtudied the means; and after having fortified myſelf againſt the ſyſtems oppoſite to my ſentiments, I fear not to examine the motives which ſerve to ſupport them."

It may be ſaid, perhaps, that a conſiderable part of Mr. Necker's reaſoning in the chapters we have been conſidering, is far from being new. This may be juſt; yet it cannot be denied that he hath ſet his arguments in ſo ſtriking a light, and arranged them in ſo maſterly a manner, as to give them nearly the appearance, and entirely the force of novelty.

Having dwelt ſo long on this truly intereſting article, we muſt, in juſtice to the many productions for which we are indebted to the public, refer the further conſideration of it to our next Review.

W.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, in Anſwer to a Diſſertation on that Subject, lately publiſhed. By the Rev. John Hewlett. Octavo. 4s. Edwards.

AS the Parian Chronicle had maintained its credit, and been cited both by Engliſhmen and foreigners as the higheſt authority in chronological queſtions, for 160 years, it could not be expected that a late Diſſertation, in which its authenticity is called in queſtion, ſhould paſs without animadverſion. The performance we are now conſidering is the firſt which has appeared upon the ſubject *; but we are ſorry to ſay, it is, in many reſpects, defective or exceptionable. The Author's "aſperity" is too conſpicuous. "His refutation, as he ſays himſelf, amounts only to negative proof, or hypothetical reaſoning." The argument which he produces in favour of the Chronicle, from the numeral characters, is ſo far from having any weight, that we are rather ſurprized the Author of the Diſſertation had not produced it in ſupport of his hypotheſis. Herodian, who mentions theſe numerals, lived about 400 years after the date of the Chronicle. His tract on that ſubject was well known about the beginning of the laſt century. The Vindicator repreſents the Author of the Diſſertation as expecting a uniformity between the characters in the Chronicle and other ancient inſcriptions. This is evidently a miſrepreſentation. The 2d chapter of the Diſſertation is nothing more than a preliminary ſtatement of facts, and, *en paſſant*, an account of other inſcriptions. In like manner, the entertaining chapter on ancient and modern forgeries is repreſented by Mr. H. as "inapplicable to the preſent queſtion;" whereas we muſt do the Diſſertator the juſtice to obſerve, that he produced thoſe examples with no other view than to ſhew the CAUTION with which we ſhould receive all pretended reliques of antiquity, when their authenticity is not fully aſcertained. The quotations or tranſcripts from the Diſſertation are ſo copious, that, in a collective view, they amount to a plagiariſm. We meet with ſeveral hallucinations in the Vindication, which are very reprehenſible. In ſhort, every claſſical reader will certainly conclude, that this writer did not ſufficiently conſider the extent of his abilities, when he attempted to refute one of the moſt acute and learned productions of the preſent æra.

An Eſſay on the Powers and Mechaniſm of Nature; intended by a deeper Analyſis of Phyſical Principles, to extend, improve, and more firmly eſtabliſh, the grand Superſtructure of the Newtonian Syſtem. By Robert Young. 8vo. Becket, 1788.

A JUDICIOUS view of the doctrine contained in this Eſſay, having already been given by a Correſpondent, (Vid. our laſt Vol. page 176.) we think it needleſs to enter here into a larger diſplay of it. After premiſing therefore, that the account above referred to is, in every inſtance, impartial, we have only to obſerve, in addition thereto, that Mr. Young hath ſhewn himſelf to be endowed with more

* A learned Writer, in the courſe of the laſt ſummer, read a Vindication of the Chronicle before the Society of Antiquaries, which will appear in due time.

ſtrength

ſtrength of judgment, depth of penetration, and candid modeſty, than generally fall to the ſhare of thoſe who profeſs themſelves the Authors or deſtroyers of ſyſtems.—And in how much contempt ſoever the philoſophically *orthodox* may probably hold him and his work;—yet it is our opinion, that he is entitled to a full reply and complete refutation (if ſuch can be given him) from the higheſt living characters in the *Newtonian* ſchool. In expectation, therefore, of beholding a champion worthy both of his and our notice, we leave our author, for the preſent, in poſſeſſion of this ſterile part of the literary field. W.

Theſaurus Eccleſiaſticus: an Improved Edition of the Liber Valorum; containing an Account of the Valuation of all the Livings in England and Wales; their Charge in the King's Book, reſpective Patrons, &c. With an Appendix. By the Rev. John Lloyd, A. B. late of Jeſus College, Oxon. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Davis, 1788.

THIS improved Edition of Eaton's *Liber Valorum* muſt make a neceſſary article in every Clergyman's Library. The Editor has carefully collected the names of the reſpective patrons; and given, where he could, the real value of the livings. The Appendix contains many particulars of uſeful information to thoſe who are, or intend to be Miniſters of the Church of England.

But we cannot help thinking that the price of the Book might well have been abridged, by omitting the large Index at the end, which (conſidering the general arrangement of the work itſelf) is totally uſeleſs except as *make-weight*. W.

Alfred and Caſſandra. A Romantic Tale. 2 vols. 6s.

THE Author of this truly *Romantic Tale* ſeems inclined to ſhelter his work from the ſhafts of criticiſm "*under the ſhadow of a mighty name.*" He has accordingly proclaimed himſelf to be a man of deep and extenſive erudition, by exhibiting in his title-pages no leſs than eight different quotations, in four different languages, from *Moliere*, *Voltaire*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Origen*, *Zeno*, *Flavius Joſephus*, and *Calmet*. The charms of learning have without doubt conſiderable influence upon the minds of men; and many there are who reverence its votaries, not from reaſon, but from a miſtaken notion that he whoſe education has enabled him to behold the myſteries which an ignorance of the dead languages conceals from vulgar eyes, muſt have made proportionate advances in the fields of knowledge and in the regions of ſcience. The deluſion, however, cannot be of long continuance; for a ſmall portion of good ſenſe will ſoon convince its poſſeſſor of the vaſt difference between the characters of a mere *Philologiſt* and a true *Philoſopher*. In the preſent inſtance indeed, we ſhrewdly ſuſpect that the Author has attempted to ſhine in borrowed plumes; for it is difficult to imagine that a man of ſuch extenſive reading ſhould have ſo far neglected the obſervation of *Horace* as to call, with ſuch manifeſt incongruity, the *French*, *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* languages, in aid of a trifling and "Romantic Tale."

"*Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam*
"*Jungere ſi velit, et varias inducere plumas,*
"*Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum*
"*Deſinat in piſcem mulier formoſa ſuperne;*
"*Spectatum admiſſi* riſum teneatis *amici?*"

The Author, however, "begs the candid reader to impartially read over the work, and then to judge how far the ſucceſs of the narration deſerves the *bays of literary fame.*" We truſt that we have complied with his requeſt; and, in the impartiality of our judgment reſpecting its *literary merit*, we can ſay—NOTHING. But we ſhall tranſcribe from the preface a deſcription of its *moral tendency*, which while it affords a ſpecimen of the ſtile of writing, will inſpire a lamentation that ſo deſirable an object has not been more happily attained.—"The principal thing aimed at is to draw characters ſo connected yet contraſted, whereby the inexperienced may profit by advice, and learn to ſhun the path that is trod by the vicious, which leads the unthinking to the high road of deſtruction, and inevitably periſh through an obſtinacy, in ſwerving from the wholeſome admonition of virtue, which is the only guide in this life to peace and tranquility here, and never-ending joys in a world to come."

"—— *Sapere aude*—
"*Animo non aſtutiæ*—
"*Virtus mille ſcuta!*" HOR.

Letters

Letters on Greece; being a Sequel to Letters on Egypt, and containing Travels through Rhodes, Crete, and other Iſlands of the Archipelago; with comparative Remarks on their Ancient and Preſent State, and Obſervations on the Government, Character, and Manners of the Turks and modern Greeks. Tranſlated from the French of Mr. Savary. 8vo. 6s. Robinſons.

THE work to which this correſpondence is ſaid to form a ſequel, was elaborately examined in our Review for the year 1787 *; and many aſſertions of fact were clearly refuted, and ſome prejudices latent in the author's mind, detected and expoſed. Hiſtory is finely figured to be "philoſophy teaching wiſdom by examples:" TRUTH therefore, in thoſe writings, which, imitating hiſtory, profeſs to delineate the "*government, character and manners*" of any particular nation, is highly important and intereſting to the happineſs of mankind. Having made this prefatory remark, we ſhall leave the *facts* of the preſent work to ſpeak for themſelves, eſpecially as the author, writing to *a lady*, appears more anxious to entertain the mind of his correſpondent with elegant deſcriptions of intereſting objects, than to propagate wiſdom by a deduction of uſeful and philoſophic truths.—He ſets ſail from *Alexandria* with an intention to proceed to *Rhodes*; and on bidding farewell to *Egyptian land* he indulges himſelf in the following rhapſody, which we tranſcribe as an authority for the obſervation we have made, and as a ſpecimen of the tranſlator's ſtyle.

"Adieu, ye burning ſhores of Egypt! I lay aſide with pleaſure the turban, the long robe, and the muſtachio, thoſe neceſſary habiliments for every European who is inclined to viſit theſe countries. Adieu, ye ſuperb monuments, on which I have ſo often gazed with admiration and aſtoniſhment! I rejoice that I have ſeen you; but wiſh not to behold you a ſecond time, till the country in which you rear your lofty heads ſhall be no longer under the dominion of a barbarous people. Adieu! ye ever verdant gardens of Roſetta and Damietta, and ye groves the ſoft retreats of voluptuous enjoyment! How do your perfumes embalm the air! How delightful were the coolneſs of your charming ſhades, impenetrable to the ardour of a burning ſun, did not death await the raſh mortal who ſhall too thoughtleſsly dare to enter them. Such, Madam, were my reflexions, while I caſt a parting glance on objects by which I had been ſo deeply affected, as I followed the Zanthiot captain to the ſhip. The boat glided gently over the ſurface of an unruffled ſea, and my reverie continued till ſuddenly it ſtruck againſt the veſſel, when the ſhock diſſipated the illuſion, and I mounted the deck."

He proceeds to ſea, and deſcribes with equal eloquence the beauty of a favoring breeze, the awful appearance of the ocean, the glorious ſcene of the ſun riſing at ſea, the terrors of a ſtorm, the ignorance of Greek ſailors, and his difficult arrival in the port of *Caſtel Roſſo*, on the coaſt of *Carumania*, or ancient *Lycia*.

"This iſland is but half a league in circumference, and is only ſeparated from the continent by a narrow ſtreight. The coaſt is inacceſſible, except on the ſide of the harbour, where there is a ſmall town, conſiſting of about one hundred houſes. It is built upon a rock, on the point of which is a ſmall Turkiſh fort, which ſerves to frighten away the Corſairs. The ſpace it occupies is extremely confined, both by the ſea, and a very ſteep mountain, above three hundred feet high, which has the appearance of a wall, from which huge maſſes of rock ſeem ready to fall upon the houſes, and precipitate them into the waves. I climbed it with difficulty, and found on its ſummit a plain, about a quarter of a league in circuit, uncultivated, and nearly covered with graſs, half burnt up. In the middle is a ſmall chapel, very wretched, and very ſolitary.

"From this eminence we diſcover the Mediterranean to the north and ſouth, while the reſt of the horizon is bounded by the lofty ſummits of Mount Taurus. When we deſcend into the town, we find ourſelves in a bottom environed by ſteep cliffs, which loſe themſelves in the clouds. Theſe are a circle of bare and hanging rocks, which heated by the ſun, reflect a vivid light, injurious to the eyes. Never did verdure embelliſh theſe melancholy ſhores; we only meet with a few bulbous plants, and thorny ſhrubs, which delight in ſuch ſituations. Such is the proſpect the inhabitants of Caſtel Roſſo have inceſſantly before their eyes. It preſents the image of eternal ſterility; nor do I believe the whole world affords a more deſolate and horrid habitation.

"You may imagine, Madam, how wretched the Greeks, who inhabit ſuch a place, muſt be. They can neither ſow

* See Vol. XI. Page 33, 93, &c.

nor reap. The iſland produces neither vegetables, fruit, nor grain. Their plantations are confined to about fifty feet of olive trees, and they have no cattle but goats, which climb among the rocks to find ſubſiſtence. To complete their miſery, there is only one ſpring in the iſland, and that is almoſt at the top of the hill; from whence the women are obliged to fetch water. I have often ſeen them labouring up a ſteep path, carrying large pitchers on their ſhoulders, and returning heavily laden, at the riſk of being daſhed to pieces with their burthen. Such a place of abode is not to be envied. Accordingly, the handſomeſt houſe lets only at twelve livres (or half a guinea) a year; and the bride who receives for her portion a foot of olive ground and a ſhe-goat, is eſteemed wealthy.

"Fortune ſeems to have intended to recompenſe the inhabitants of Caſtel Roſſo, by giving them indolent neighbours. In the time of harveſt, they paſs into Caramania, and get in the corn for the Turks. They bring back with them grain, wine, and various kinds of proviſions. Their ſituation has rendered them ſeamen, and they make voyages during three months of the year, and return in winter, to enjoy, with their families, the gains they have made. Moſt of them carry on a trade in wood, which they purchaſe at a low rate, and ſell high at Alexandria. For carrying this, they make uſe of decked boats, which do not ſtow much, but ſail very quick, and require little care. They likewiſe ſupply their wants by fiſhing; and by theſe various means obtain a ſubſiſtence.

"Could you imagine it, Madam; on this deſolate ſpot I found a native of Provence, who is ſettled here, and connected in buſineſs with a Greek; they live in the ſame houſe, and are partners in a veſſel. The former trades with the Turks, and purchaſes fire-wood, and timber for ſhip-building, in Caramania, which the other ſells in Egypt, from whence, in return, he brings various articles which are uſeful here. They appear to ſubſiſt comfortably, and live in harmony together. The Frenchman conſiders himſelf as the agent of his nation, and renders his countrymen all the ſervices in his power; in return for which, he receives from them ſome little preſents. I have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with his politeneſs. To do us honour he killed a ſheep, perhaps the only one in the iſland, and regaled us in the beſt manner he could, with Muſcadine grapes, gathered on the Aſiatic ſhore. The oriental cuſtoms were obſerved in every thing. We eat upon the ground, ſeated round the diſhes, on the carpet, and, afterward, all drank out of one large cup, the only one, doubtleſs, in the poſſeſſion of theſe partners. Next came coffee, and then pipes, of which we were obliged heartily to partake. I aſked our hoſt many queſtions, and among the novelties I learnt from him, the following appeared worthy to be preſerved:

"In my excurſions through the mountains of Caramania," ſaid he, "I found at the foot of a tree, ſomewhat different from the mulberry, large balls or cones, of a white and fine ſilk, much bigger than thoſe of the common ſilk-worm. On examining the leaves, I diſcovered the inſects that produced them, ſome of which were ſtill ſpinning. They were caterpillars of a blackiſh colour, larger than ſilk-worms. I brought away four of them, and ſent them to the conſul at Rhodes; but they cannot have been received, as I have never heard of them more."

"I repeatedly requeſted my hoſt to conduct me to the place where he had ſeen this ſpecies of ſilk-worm; but he anſwered, that, war having broke out between the Turks of that province, it was impoſſible to go ſo far. He promiſed me, however, as ſoon as peace ſhould be reſtored, to ſend me ſome of them to Candia, with the leaves of the trees on which they feed. I relate theſe particulars, to induce travellers, who may hereafter viſit theſe countries, to endeavour to procure ſome of theſe valuable inſects. The trees which grow on the high grounds of Caramania would thrive well in France, and it would be an advantage to mankind in general, and a ſource of riches to our own nation in particular, could we diſcover and multiply a new ſpecies of worm which produces ſilk."

(To be continued.)

Travels through Italy, in a Series of Letters: written in the Year 1785, by the Abbé Dupaty. Tranſlated from the French by an Engliſh Gentleman. 8vo. 6s. Robinſons.

[*Continued from* Vol. XIV. *Page* 415.]

IN our Review of literary *phænomena* for laſt month, we commenced an *analyſis* of the work now under inſpection; and it is with great increaſe of pleaſure

that

that we continue to ſelect a portion of the many curious and intereſting particulars with which it abounds. The modern race of European Itinerants have, in general, communicated to their readers a ſeries of adventures, inſtead of facts, interſperſed with the relation of private anecdotes, and ſometimes enlivened by the introduction of occaſional ſentiment; but the genius of *L'Abbé Dupaty* ſoars far beyond that narrow ſphere. It is the nature of MAN, and not merely the ſuperficial appearances of THINGS, or the hiſtory of unimportant EVENTS, that he appears anxious to repreſent. He views his objects with the eye of a profound philoſopher, and deſcribes them with the accuracy of a ſcholar, and the eaſe of a gentleman. We left him at *Toulon* inſpecting the criminal juriſprudence of France, in the puniſhment of the Galley-Slaves; from whence he proceeds to *Nice*, which he deſcribes "as the garden of the Heſperides;" and mentions *Mr. Thomas*, an artiſt there, who has "for thirty years paſt worked day and night at his ſtatue." He then embarks on ſhip-board; and, after touching at *Monaco*, arrives at *Genoa*. Having viewed the Palace of the Sun, the Senate-Houſe, the Public Monuments, the Hoſpital, the Free-Port, the public Bake-Houſe, the Palace of *Durazzo*, and the Picture Galleries, he pays a viſit to THE GALLEY SLAVES of Italy.

"Five ſorts of wretches are faſtened indiſcriminately to the chain; malefactors, ſmugglers, deſerters, Turks taken by the Corſairs, and voluntary galley-ſlaves.

"Voluntary galley-ſlaves! — Yes— Theſe are poor men whom government get hold of between hunger and death. It is in this narrow paſſage that they wait, and watch for them. Theſe wretched beings, dazzled with a little money, do not perceive the gallies; and are enliſted. Poverty and guilt are bound in the ſame chain! The citizen who ſerves the republic, ſuffers the ſame puniſhment with him who has betrayed it!

"The Genoeſe carry their barbarity ſtill farther; when the term of their enliſtment is near expiring, they propoſe to lend a little money to theſe miſerable creatures. Unhappy men are eager for enjoyment; the preſent moment alone exiſts for them; they accept: but, at a week's end, nothing remains to them but regret and ſlavery: inſomuch that at the expiration of that time, they are compelled to enliſt again, to diſcharge their debt, and ſell eight years more of their exiſtence. Thus do the greateſt part of them conſume, from enliſtments, to loans; and from loans to enliſtments, their whole lives at the gallies, in the laſt degree of wretchedneſs and infamy: There they expire.

"We ſaw among them a Frenchman, a young man. In relating to us his misfortune, he ſhed tears. We made him a trifling preſent, and his tears flowed ſtill more abundantly. Let us eſcape from theſe ſorrowful abodes, where we are unable to alleviate the miſeries we lament. What abodes muſt thoſe be where pity is of no avail!

"But what is that kind of priſon in the corner, ſaid I to the man who conducted me? How low, dark, and damp it is! It conſiſts too of two ſtories. What are theſe animals ſtretched out on the ground, and on the upper floor? They can ſcarcely crawl. Thoſe hideous heads, which peep out from beneath the blankets, are covered with long hair. Their looks are ſtupid and ferocious. Do they eat nothing but this hard black bread?—Certainly not.—Have they no drink but this dirty water?—Certainly not.—Do they always continue lying?—Yes.—How long have they been here?—Twenty years.—How old are they?—Seventy.—How do you call them?—Turks.

"Theſe miſerable Turks are totally degraded from humanity: They are ſtrangers to every thing but bodily wants. They have worn out, in this ſort of tomb, the ſmall number of ideas and recollections they brought with them from nature and their country.

"The other Turks, who are not yet ſixty years old, are chained under little niches opened at the diſtance of every ſix feet in a long wall, where they can ſcarcely ſit or lye. There they reſpire the little air that is allowed them, or rather that they can ſteal.

"The Genoeſe, however, have given an example of toleration, but little to be expected from them. They allow theſe Turks a moſque. The proteſtants in France have no temples!!

"Let us add one more trait to this picture of the gallies. I ſaw the wretches ſel'ing from bench to bench, coveting, diſputing, ſtealing even the fragments of aliments, which the dogs in the ſtreets had refuſed.

"Genoa, thy palaces are not ſufficiently lofty, ſpacious, numerous, nor brilliant: we ſtill perceive thy gallies."

Affecting as the deſcription of this ſcene muſt be to the feelings of humanity, and ſurprizing as it is that ſuch a barbarous ſyſtem of policy ſhould exiſt in the preſent advanced ſtate of civilization, it

will appear ſtill more lamentable, that ſuch a character as our author deſcribes the EX-DOGE to poſſeſs, ſhould not have had the power, for ſuch a man muſt have felt the inclination, to reform it.

" I cannot refrain from ſaying a word concerning the ex-doge, L. . .

"M. L. . is an amiable and reſpectable old man. He is intimately acquainted with ſo many countries and books; and, in the different poſts which he has filled in the republic, has had ſo much experience of the various characters, paſſions, and weakneſſes of different men, of the whole human heart, that he is no longer merely a noble, an ex-doge, a ſenator, nor a Genoeſe: He is a man.

" Every moment that M. L. . . can ſteal from occupations that muſt beſtow on him the moſt deſerved fame, he devotes to nature in his delightful gardens of *the Poggi*. His life there glides gently on, like the waters that ſtream through them, and murmur night and day from his cryſtal fountains.

" M. L. . . receives, with the moſt hoſpitable politeneſs, all ſtrangers who come to viſit him at the Poggi, even thoſe who pay their viſit only to the place. His heart, his mind, his gardens, all are open. His manners are ſimple and noble; they are the habits of a man who, though raiſed by merit, has not been lifted up by arrogance. Nothing can be more affable and courteous than his whole behaviour. His viſitor forgets that he is with a great man, and is freed from all reſtraint from the firſt moment.

" The converſation of M. L. . . is often ſuch as you would wiſh it, and always ſuited to his company; for no body knows how to forget himſelf ſo much in converſation, and to think more of others. He prefers, however, talking of arts, ſciences, and literature, which he has cultivated all his life, and which, after contributing to his glory, are now the amuſement of his retreat. His imagination and memory are ſtill ſtored with the moſt beautiful paintings, and the fineſt lines that poetry has produced in every language. Quotations, but which naturally ariſe from the ſubject, ſallies of wit, and reflections which ſeem ingenious, but are in fact profound, ſparkle inceſſantly in his diſcourſe, among the thoughts incident to age.

" You may contradict M. L. . .; you run the riſque indeed of ſhocking his opinion; but never his ſelf-love. He knows not what it is to deſpiſe; for when he doubts no longer of his own, he ſtill doubts of human judgment. You may boldly interrogate him. He has not forgotten that he learnt every thing he knows; he anſwers without reſerve: the truth he beſtows liberally to all, but without preſumption.

" M. L. . . is invariably the ſame in town or in the country; in the ſenate, when framing a law, and in his gardens, when planting a tree.

" The gardens of the Poggi are delightful. They are very far from reſembling thoſe, the heavy regularity of which is planned by oſtentation, and executed in all the dulneſs of art; thoſe, where, under the rigid and monotonous empire of the ſheers, the rake, and the ſtraight line, each border preſents but one flower, each alley but one tree, each ſpace but one large walk, and where the whole forms only one cumbrous maſs; thoſe whoſe waters held captive in baſons, are condemned to eternal ſleep and ſilence; thoſe in a word, which, however vaſt, ſeem to have been formed only for a firſt glance, and the amuſement of an hour.

" Every thing, on the contrary, that the knowledge and love of beauteous nature can execute, at once to charm the eye, the imagination, and the heart, with turf, earth, water, flowers, with all the ſhades of verdure and the diſpoſition of light, has been executed by M. L. . .

" Theſe delightful gardens preſent, or rather conceal an encloſure of no great extent, but which yet ſufficiently affords ſpace for excurſion, objects to the eyes, and meditation to the mind. Within their confines there is not a flower but ſhines, not a drop of water which does not murmur, and which does not flow; not a tree but is ſufficiently ſeen, though not a ſingle one that obtrudes itſelf. There is a cottage, here a grotto, further on a flock. A thouſand objects placed by deſign appear to meet the eye by chance. Though in a garden, we inceſſantly imagine ourſelves only contemplating the natural beauties of the country; beauties, with the enjoyment of which we are never tired.

" It is true, the verdure of theſe gardens conſiſts, in a great meaſure, of thoſe ſerious and gloomy trees which other ſeaſons ſeem to have rejected and bequeathed to winter: the pine, the cypreſs, the larch and the green oak. But theſe winter trees are ſo happily blended with the gayeſt ſhrubs of ſpring, the richeſt plants of autumn, the moſt ſplendid trees of ſummer, with the lilac, the lime, and the plane, that their melancholy verdure, exhilarated

hilarated by the vicinity and alliance of theſe more amiable trees, ceaſes to afflict the mind, and to repulſe the eye. The verdure of theſe gardens reſembles the converſation of the owner. The thoughts and ſentiments of age prevail, but the well choſen recollections of earlier times break forth at intervals, and render it ſtill more agreeable.

" M. L . . . is the creator of theſe gardens. It is there, in that charming retreat, that he at length poſſeſſes and enjoys himſelf.

" He has had the rare courage, on arriving at old age, to diſmiſs all his paſſions, even the love of glory: He has retained only the love of humanity.

" Sometimes he is ſurrounded in his palaces by the neighbouring peaſants, who enter his gates unfortunate, and return happy. Sometimes, ſtraying over his fields, amid the concerts of his birds, or through the ſilence of his woods, to the murmurs of his fountains, he enjoys a fine morning of the ſpring, the calm of a ſummer evening, or ſeizes one of the pleaſant hours of winter.

" Often too, from amidſt a thicket, ſeated alone and retired in a little marble temple, he contemplates at a diſtance, through the foliage and the columns, the ſea agitated by the tempeſt, and the ſenate of Genoa by ambition. This is the evening of a ſage's life."

The author paſſes through *Lucca*, *Piſa*, and arrives at *Florence*; and if the amiable picture he has thus ably drawn of the private character of THE EX-DOGE of Genoa be enchanting to the virtuous mind, how will the heart kindle into an enthuſiaſtic admiration of the more extraordinary, if not more virtuous, character of the preſent GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY.

" The fineſt gallery in the world is at Florence; but I will not now ſpeak to you of paintings, ſtatues and images; I have ſeen Leopold and his people.

" Leopold loves his people, and has ſuppreſſed all ſuch impoſts as were not neceſſary; he has diſbanded almoſt all his troops, retaining only ſufficient to preſerve the art of military diſcipline.

" He has deſtroyed the fortifications of Piſa, the maintenance of which was very expenſive; he has overthrown the ſtones which devoured mankind.

" He found that his court concealed from him his people: he has no longer any court. He has eſtabliſhed manufactures. He has every where opened ſuperb roads, and at his own expence. He has founded hoſpitals.—You would imagine the hoſpitals in Tuſcany were palaces of the Grand Duke. I have viſited them, and found in them all, cleanlineſs, good order, and the moſt humane and attentive care. I have ſeen ſick old men, who ſeemed as if waited on by their children. I have ſeen ſick children, who ſeemed as if nurſed by their mothers. I could not without ſhedding tears, behold this luxury of compaſſion and humanity. In the inſcriptions on the front of theſe hoſpitals, they have beſtowed on Leopold the title of *Father of the Poor*. The hoſpitals themſelves give him this title. Theſe are monuments which ſtand in no need of inſcriptions. The Grand Duke comes frequently to viſit his poor and ſick; he does not neglect the good he has done; he poſſeſſes not only the ſudden feelings of humanity, he has a humane ſoul. He never makes his appearance in this abodeof anguiſh and ſorrow without cauſing tears of joy; he never leaves it without being followed with benedictions which are the gratitude of a happy people; and theſe ſongs of thankſgiving are ſent up from an hoſpital!

" You may be preſented to the Grand Duke without having four hundred years nobility, without deſcending from thoſe who diſputed the crown with his anceſtors. His palace, like the temples, is open to all his ſubjects without exception. Three days only in the week are more particularly conſecrated to a certain claſs of men; neither to the great nor the rich, neither to painters, poets, nor muſicians, but to the wretched.

" In other countries, commerce and induſtry, like the lands, are become the patrimony of a ſmall number of individuals; with Leopold, every thing you can do, you may do it: you have a living, if you poſſeſs any peculiar talent; and there is no excluſive privilege but genius.

" The prayers offered up to God for harveſts no longer bring down famine on the country. This prince has enriched the year with a great number of working days, which he has recovered from ſuperſtition, to reſtore them to agriculture, to the arts, and to good morals. He is occupied in a total reform of his legiſlation. He has diſcovered a new light in ſome of the French publications, and is haſtening to communicate it to the laws of Florence. He has begun by ſimplifying the civil, and mitigating the criminal code. Blood has not been ſhed on a ſcaffold in Tuſcany for theſe ten years. Liberty alone is baniſhed from the priſons; which the

Grand

Grand Duke has filled with juſtice and humanity.

"This mitigation of the laws has ſoftened the manners of the people. Atrocious crimes are become rare, ſince barbarous puniſhments have been baniſhed: the priſons of Tuſcany have been empty theſe three months.

"The Grand Duke has enacted two admirable ſumptuary laws; the favour he ſhews to ſimplicity of manners, and his own example.

"When the ſun riſes on the ſtates of this prince, he finds him already occupied in the duties of his ſtation. At ſix in the morning he has wiped away many a tear. His ſecretaries of ſtate are ſo many clerks.

"The nobles think that he does not diſtinguiſh and honour them enough; the prieſts, that he does not fear them enough; the monks, that he does not enrich them enough; men in office, that he watches them too cloſely. In his territories, the magiſtrate judges; the ſoldier ſerves; the prelate reſides; and the placeman does his duty; for the prince reigns.

"His children are not brought up in a palace, but in a houſe: he endeavours to make men of them, not princes, which they are already. The education they receive makes them early acquainted with the misfortunes from which their birth exempts them. Their hearts are expoſed to every thing that can render them open to pity and beneficence.—I have ſeen in their hands the works of Locke.

"I only know," ſaid the Grand Duke one day, "two ſorts of men in my dominion, men of worth, and bad men."

"Preparations are this moment making to entertain the king and queen of Naples; a very moderate tax was propoſed to him to defray the expences of them. "My "wife," ſaid he, "has ſtill three millions "worth of jewels *."

"The Grand Duke is happy, for his people are happy, and he believes in God.

"What muſt be the enjoyment of this prince, when every evening, before he ſhuts his eyes upon his people, before he allows himſelf to go to ſleep, he renders an account to the ſovereign Being of the happineſs of a million of men during the courſe of the day! Figure to yourſelf ſuch a prince, enjoying ſuch a confidence in God.

"I had almoſt forgotten an apophthegm of this modern Titus. A perſon was regretting one day before the Grand Duke, that his territories were not more extenſive. "Alas," cried he, "they "contain but too many who are wretch-"ed."

(*To be continued.*)

A General Deſcription of China, containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which compoſe this vaſt Empire, that of Tartary, the Iſles, and other tributary Countries, &c. &c. &c. Illuſtrated by a New and Correct Map of China, and other Copper-plates. Tranſlated from the French of L'Abbe Groſier, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. G. G. J. and J. Robinſon.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIV. *Page* 422.)

THE general ſcope and deſign of this highly entertaining work was explained at large in our Review of laſt month, accompanied by ſuch extracts from the firſt volume, as appeared immediately adapted to gratify public curioſity, or capable of affording private amuſement. The ſecond volume opens with an elegant and apparently correct detail of the government, religion, manners, and cuſtoms of this vaſt and ſingular empire, and cloſes with obſervations on the extraordinary advancement which the Chineſe have made in literature, and in the arts and ſciences. It is an obſervation made by the celebrated *Monteſquieu*, that the laws relating to women are, in every country, more deſcriptive of the general diſpoſition and genius of the people than any other local ordinance whatever; we ſhall therefore ſelect ſuch parts of the preſent volume as relate to this intereſting ſubject. "The laws which concern marriage," ſays the *Abbe Groſier*, "are, in China, very extenſive.

"A Chineſe can have only one lawful wife; and it is even neceſſary that her rank and age ſhould be nearly equal to his own; but he is permitted to have ſeveral concubines, whom he may receive into his houſe, without any formality whatever. He muſt, however, firſt pay to their parents a certain ſum of money, and enter into a written engagement to treat their daughters well.

"Theſe wives of the ſecond rank are

* Three millions of livres.

totally

totally dependant on the lawful ſpouſe: they are (or, at leaſt, ought to be) always obedient to her orders. Their children are conſidered as her's; they addreſs her as mother, and can give this title to her only. After her death, they are obliged to wear mourning for three years, to abſent themſelves from public examinations, and to reſign their governments and offices. The death of their natural mother would not ſubject them to the obſervance of any of theſe regulations.

"A widower, or a widow, may enter a ſecond time into the matrimonial ſtate; but equality of age and rank are then no longer neceſſary conditions. The new huſband may chooſe from among his concubines whomſoever he pleaſes to be his lawful wife; and, in all caſes, this new marriage requires very few formalities.

"A widow who has children becomes abſolute miſtreſs of herſelf: her parents can neither compel her to remain in a ſtate of widowhood, nor to enter again into that of marriage.

"Widows of moderate rank do not enjoy the ſame privilege when they have no male children. The parents of their firſt huſband can place them in marriage, without their conſent, and even without their knowledge. They are authoriſed by the law, to diſpoſe of them in this manner, in order that they may indemniſy themſelves, in part, for the money they have coſt their former huſbands. This may be properly called, a power of ſelling them: however, if they are left big with child, this traffic is ſuſpended; and it cannot take place if they bring forth a ſon.

"To this law there are two exceptions: the firſt is when the parents of the widow aſſign her a proper maintenance, and reimburſe thoſe of the deceaſed huſband; the other is when the widow embraces a religious life, and becomes a bonzeſſe.

"Divorces are granted in China, as they were among all ancient nations, but with leſs facility, and only in certain caſes; ſuch as, of adultery, mutual diſlike, incompatibility of tempers and diſpoſitions, indiſcretion, jealouſy, abſolute diſobedience, ſterility, or of hereditary and infectious diſeaſes.

"No huſband can ſend away or ſell his wife, until a divorce has been legally obtained and ſanctioned by authority. If this regulation is not ſtrictly obſerved, the buyer and ſeller become equally culpable.

"If a wife, who is acknowledged as lawful, withdraws privately from her family, the huſband immediately ſues; ſentence is pronounced, and he may ſell the fugitive, who then ceaſes to be his wife, and becomes his ſlave.

"The law protects alſo every wife who is abandoned by her huſband. If he abſents himſelf for three years, ſhe is at liberty to lay her caſe before the mandarins, who can authoriſe her to take another huſband. Were ſhe to anticipate their conſent, ſhe would be expoſed to the moſt rigorous puniſhment.

"The law forbids marriage in certain circumſtances, or declares it null if the parties have entered into that ſtate contrary to what it preſcribes. The following are the caſes in which marriage is illegal.

"Firſt, if a young woman has been betrothed to a young man, and if preſents have been given and received by the parents of the intended huſband and wife, that young woman can have no other huſband.

"Secondly, If, in the room of a beautiful young woman ſhewn to the female confidant whoſe buſineſs it is to make up the match, another be ſubſtituted of a diſagreeable figure; or if the daughter of a free man marry his ſlave; or, laſtly, if any one give his ſlave to a free woman, and perſuade her parents that he is his ſon or relation, the marriage is null and void; and all thoſe who have had any ſhare in carrying on the fraud are ſeverely puniſhed.

"Thirdly, Every mandarin of letters is forbid to form an alliance with any family reſiding in that province or city of which he may be governor. The marriage is not valid if he treſpaſſes againſt this law; and he himſelf, beſides, is condemned to be ſeverely baſtinaded.

"Fourthly, It is unlawful for any Chineſe youth to enter into a ſtate of marriage while he wears mourning either for a father or mother. If promiſes have been made prior to the death of his parent, every engagement ceaſes upon that event, and the young man is obliged to give information of it to the parents of his intended bride. The parents, however, are not on that account entirely freed from their promiſes. After the uſual time of mourning is expired, they are obliged to write to the young man, to remind him of his engagement; but the young woman is at liberty to give a denial, in caſe he does not perſiſt.

"Marriage is alſo ſuſpended when a family experiences any ſevere misfortune: it would be even ſufficient, were a near relation thrown into priſon; but this regulation

gulation may be ſet aſide, provided he gives his conſent.

"Fifthly, Two brothers cannot eſpouſe two ſiſters; a widower is not at liberty to marry his ſon with the daughter of the widow whom he eſpouſes, nor is a man permitted to marry any of his own relations, however diſtant the degrees of conſanguinity may be between them.

"This political regulation is much more neceſſary in an empire abounding with ſuch an immenſe number of inhabitants as China, than in any other country; and every where elſe it ought to be conſidered as a very wiſe inſtitution.

"Public decency has been always reſpected in China, becauſe great care and attention have been employed to enforce it. Marriage—that bond ſo neceſſary, ſo favourable to good order, recommended and encouraged by all great legiſlators, is particularly protected in China. Rarely does marriage here give riſe to thoſe ſcandalous intrigues that ſo often embitter its ſweets, and diſturb the domeſtic peace of families in other countries; we may ſay, farther, which make the ſtate of wedlock much more dreaded than deſired. The denunciations of the law againſt thoſe who offend in this reſpect are terrible. Whoever ſeduces the wife of another is put to death; and the ſame puniſhment is generally inflicted on the perſon who debauches a young woman. It is true, that, in both theſe circumſtances, the precautions dictated by univerſal cuſtom tend greatly to ſupport the law, and often render it ſuperfluous.

"The Chineſe women are almoſt condemned to perpetual impriſonment within the precincts of their own houſes; and, what is ſtill more in its favour, a Chineſe enters into the married ſtate without ever having ſeen the woman whom he eſpouſes: he knows nothing of her looks or perſon, but from the account of ſome female relation or confidant, who, in ſuch caſes, acts the part of match-maker. It is true, that, if they impoſe upon him, either with reſpect to her age or figure, he can have recourſe to a divorce. Here the law, in its turn, ſerves to correct the abuſes of cuſtom.

"The ſame matrons who negociate a marriage, determine alſo the ſum which the intended huſband muſt pay to the parents of the bride; for, in China, a father does not give a dowry to his daughter; it is the huſband who gives a dowry to his wife, or, we may ſay with equal propriety, who purchaſes her.—She becomes his property, and by a double title.

"The parents of the bride fix the day for ſolemnizing the marriage; and they always take care to conſult the calendar, in order that they may make choice of one that is lucky; for they conſider ſome as favourable, and others unfavourable to every great undertaking. During this interval, the two families ſend preſents to one another, and the bridegroom purchaſes for his intended ſpouſe ſome jewels, ſuch as rings, pendants or bracelets. Frequent letters paſs between the parties; but they are not permitted to ſee one another: the whole treaty is carried on by the means of other people.

"When the day appointed for the ceremony arrives, the bride is placed in a chair, or cloſe palanquin. Every thing that compoſes her portion is borne before and behind her by different perſons of both ſexes, while others ſurround her, carrying torches and flambeaux, even in the middle of the day. A troop of muſicians, with fifes, drums and hautboys, march before her chair, and her family follow it behind. The key of the chair in which ſhe is ſhut up, is committed to the care of a truſty domeſtic, who muſt deliver it to no one but to the huſband only. The huſband, richly dreſſed, waits at his gate for the arrival of the proceſſion. As ſoon as it approaches, the key is put into his hands; he eagerly opens the chair, and, at the firſt glance, he may learn his fortune, and perceive whether thoſe he employed have ſerved him with fidelity. It ſometimes happens, that the huſband, diſcontented with his intended ſpouſe, ſuddenly ſhuts the chair, and ſends her back to her relations. To get rid of her, it only coſts him a ſum equal to that which he gave to obtain her.

"If the huſband is contented, ſhe deſcends from her chair, and enters the houſe, followed by the relations of both, where the new-married couple ſalute the *Tien* four times in the hall, and afterwards the parents of the huſband. The bride is then committed into the hands of the women who have been invited to the ceremony, and who, together with her, partake of an entertainment, which continues the whole day: the male part of the gueſts are treated in the like manner by the huſband. The ſame form prevails among the Chineſe at all their grand feaſts: the women amuſe themſelves ſeparately; and the men do the ſame in another apartment.

"We

"We ſhall now ſpeak of thoſe marriage ceremonies which are uſual among people of the middling claſs. As their pomp increaſes according to the riches and rank of the parties, it diminiſhes alſo in the ſame proportion.

"We have already ſeen, in the chapter of Civil Laws, that a Chineſe is permitted to have only one lawful wife; but that he may, at the ſame time, purchaſe ſeveral concubines. The nations of antiquity eſtabliſhed this cuſtom merely in favour of population. Every Chineſe, who is deſirous of keeping on good terms with his wife, pretends to be actuated by the ſame motive: he is particularly careful to let her know, that if he takes concubines, it is only with a view of procuring her a greater number of women to attend her.

"They are, indeed, her ſervants much more than rivals in authority. She has the ſame power over them as over the meaneſt domeſtic in the family: their children are even ſuppoſed to belong to her, and to be her own; but they have alſo a right to ſhare with thoſe born of her, in their paternal ſucceſſion. If ſhe happens to die, they are obliged to wear mourning for three years, to abſent themſelves from all examinations, and to reſign their offices and employments. They may diſpenſe with the obſervance of this regulation on the death of their real mother; but they rarely take advantage of that indulgence.

"Other huſbands, deſirous of having a male child, which their lawful wife cannot, perhaps, give them, take a concubine from this motive only, and diſmiſs her as ſoon as their wiſhes are accompliſhed: they then give her permiſſion to eſpouſe whomſoever ſhe chooſes, and often they even provide a huſband for her themſelves.

"A huſband who becomes a widower, raiſes ſometimes his favourite concubine to the rank of lawful wife. He is not then obliged, as in the former caſe, to examine whether the rank of her whom he eſpouſes approaches near to his own; and he is alſo freed from the preliminary formalities, of which we have already ſpoken.

"Theſe concubines are almoſt all procured from the cities of *Yang-tcheou* and *Sou-tcheou*, where they are educated, and taught ſinging, dancing and muſic, and every accompliſhment ſuitable to women of quality, or which can render them agreeable and pleaſing. The greater part of them are purchaſed in other places, to be again diſpoſed of. This is the principal branch of trade carried on by theſe two cities.

"The right which individuals of ordinary rank aſſume to themſelves, of keeping a concubine, is merely tolerated by cuſtom, and not authoriſed by any law. This privilege is granted only to the emperor, princes of the blood, and to mandarins; and none but the emperor is permitted to have more than one.

"A widow of any rank above the common, ſeldom enters a ſecond time into the ſtate of marriage when ſhe has children. Some carry their delicacy to a much greater length: were they only betrothed, it is ſufficient to make them renounce every other engagement, if their intended huſband happens to die before the celebration of the nuptials. Widows of ordinary rank, who have children, generally avail themſelves of the liberty which is granted them, and unite themſelves to another huſband. Thoſe of the poorer ſort are not free to follow their own inclination: they are ſold for the behoof of the parents of the deceaſed.—As ſoon as the bargain is concluded, a couple of porters bring a chair, which is guarded by a number of truſty people. The widow is ſhut up in this chair, and in that manner conducted to the houſe of her new huſband.

"Maſters, for the moſt part, are very deſirous of promoting marriage among their ſlaves, whatever Mr. *Pauw* may ſay, who, without any foundation, has ventured boldly to aſſert the contrary. They have even very ſtrong motives to induce them to encourage theſe marriages: the children produced by them are ſtill their ſlaves; they become new property to them; and they conſtitute a freſh tie, which attaches the mothers and fathers more and more to their ſervice.

"The Chineſe women, even thoſe of the greateſt rank, ſeldom quit their apartment. It is ſituated in the moſt retired part of the houſe; and there they live, ſecluded from all ſociety but their domeſtics. The book of *Ceremonies* requires, that there ſhould be two apartments in every houſe; the exterior for the huſband, and the interior for his ſpouſe. They muſt even be ſeparated by a wooden partition, or a wall, and the door muſt be carefully guarded: the huſband is not at liberty to enter the inner apartment, nor muſt the wife ever quit it, without a ſufficient cauſe. 'A wife,' adds this book, 'is not miſtreſs of her-'ſelf; ſhe has nothing at her own diſ-'poſal; ſhe can give no orders but within

'the precincts of her own apartment, to 'which all her authority is confined.' It will appear, no doubt, extraordinary, that the same book of *Ceremonies* ranks the prattling and loquacity of a woman among those causes which may authorise a divorce.

"A woman, however, cannot be repudiated, on any account, if she loses her parents after her marriage, or if she has worn triennial mourning for the death of her husband, father or mother."

(To be continued.)

A Narrative of the extraordinary Case of George Lukins, of Yatton, Somersetshire, who was possessed of evil spirits for 18 years: Also, an account of his remarkable deliverance, in the Vestry-Room of Temple Church, Bristol. Octavo. Robinsons, 1788.

Authentic Anecdotes of George Lukins, the Yatton Demoniac, with a view of the controversy, and a full refutation of the Impostor. By Samuel Norman, member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon at Yatton. Octavo. Evans, 1788.

An Appeal to the Public respecting George Lukins, (called the Yatton Demoniac) containing an account of his affliction and deliverance; together with a variety of circumstances which tend to exculpate him from the charge of Imposture. By Joseph Easterbrook, Vicar of Temple, in the City of Bristol. Octavo. Hereford and Scollick, 1788.

IN two of the pamphlets now before us, we have the long exploded and horrible notion of infernal inspiration palmed upon us.—Had this most ridiculous Imposture been performed about a century ago, it would have been well timed, and have found a place in that delectable magazine of superstition, cruelty and deceit, Glanvill's *Saducismus Triumphatus*; but we live in a very unbelieving age, wherein stories of Witches and Demoniacs find no credit, except among those whose credit is nothing. Mr. John Wesley, by whose subalterns this marvellous discomfiture of Satan and his regiment was performed, is himself a great advocate for the Demonological doctrine; and undoubtedly with him and his followers, the *chosen veterans*, and the emancipated brother, will be precious. But, alas! *the time for their rejoicing* on this account, *is not yet come*; for Mr. Norman, who appears to be a man of good sense and respectable character, tells a plain and honest tale, which in our opinion fully acquits old Satan and his six coadjutors from the very heavy charge laid against them. Indeed, we think, that too much abused personage to be of more real honour than to debase himself by assailing the body of a *taylor* in such an unequal manner, and more especially as the *gentlemen* of that profession are in general such fast friends to his interest.—On an impartial view of the whole *controversy*, therefore, we think the poor devils must be honourably acquitted; and we leave it to their own judgment to bring an action against the Taylor and his methodistical confederates for *scandalum magnatum*. W.

The Reflector. A Selection of Essays on various Subjects of Common Life. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

THE REFLECTOR is a species of the MIRROR, well framed to exhibit at every glance the pleasures of virtue and the miseries of vice. The Author, however, has not ventured to hold up his GLASS against the bold and frontless follies of the metropolis; but has modestly contented himself with the exposition of those *minor obliquities* which present themselves in rural life. "*Steele* and *Addison*," says the Editor, "to their immortal honour, were the first who "brought philosophy from schools and "colleges to visit the *drawing-room* and "the *parlour*; and our Author, with a "well-meant gallantry, has wooed her "to take a trip with him towards the "*farm-house* and the *cottage*;" and, in our opinion, his solicitations have been in general crowned with success. Perhaps these sensible little essays would have better promoted the cause of good-sense and virtue if they had been less *preceptive*; but they contain *lessons* of such pure and genuine morality, and appear to have been dictated by such a cordial spirit of philanthropy and benevolence, that the Author may with justice say he has imitated the laudable example of *Thomson* in not publishing

"A line which dying he might wish to blot."

The

The Pupil of Adverſity. An Oriental Tale, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

THE ſponſors to this literary offspring of fancy have certainly made a miſtake in its name; for, if we are not greatly deceived, inſtead of an "*Oriental*" it might with much more propriety have been called an "*Allegorical Tale.*" The characters indeed bear *Eaſtern* appellations, but their manners are purely *European*. In its alluſion to domeſtic politics, the deſcriptions of the three great leaders of *the cabal* immediately point out *the originals* they are intended to repreſent. MASSOUD is the ſon of a nobleman, whoſe father enjoyed power and acquired riches during the preceding reign. "He poſ-"ſeſſes in the higheſt degree that per-"ſuaſive eloquence, which by gaining "the paſſions, finds its way to the heart. "To the ambitious he talks of advance-"ment, honors, and power; the ava-"ricious are gained by munificence, and "the vain are won by flattery. He had "told the people, in his perſuaſive way, "that their advantage was the ſole aim "he had in view. Charmed by his elo-"quence they believed and adored him."

The ſecond in this triumvirate is ZADAU, "one of thoſe enthuſiaſts, whoſe hearts being eaſily inflamed, leaves their judgement no room to act. He fancied he loved humanity and goodneſs, becauſe he was always compoſing high-ſtrained eulogiums on them; but it was obſerved, that the beauteous bloſſoms of his rhetorical flowers were apt to wither before they attained their perfection." The third preſident of the cabal is TANGUT, "a man born in a low ſtation, who had raiſed himſelf by ſuperior merit into public notice. He had been director of the *ſingers* and *dancers*. He would condemn with the moſt zealous and eloquent expreſſion the mal-adminiſtration of *the Vizier*, the oppreſſion of his government; then pathetically lament the ſufferings of the people, the cruel injuries they ſuſtained from the lawleſs conduct of thoſe who were above controul. He never paid any debts but thoſe of *honour*. He had taken a beautiful girl from the Theatre, who was eſteemed the fineſt ſinger in the whole kingdom, &c."—In the deſcriptions alſo of the countries of *Amurah*, *Alnaſcher*, and *Galnara*, it is not difficult to diſcover ſome features characteriſtic of *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; but after the Pupil of Adverſity is once faſtened in the rofy fetters of pleaſure, the allegory becomes, at leaſt to our ſagacity, incomprehenſible. The Author, however, continues his ſtory with great fertility of imagination, and interſperſes it with many excellent precepts of moral and political wiſdom. The ſtyle is in general eaſy, elegant and correct; and having received pleaſure in the peruſal of it ourſelves, we may ſafely recommend it as a ſource of innocent entertainment to others.

Saint Julian's Abbey. A Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

IT was a favourite boaſt with *Mr. Pope*, that in the courſe of his very extenſive reading he had never met with any book ſo entirely deſtitute of merit, but that he could extract from it ſome *one good thing*: *Virgil* alſo is ſaid to have found jewels in the dunghill of *Ennius*. The Alchymiſt alſo, in Ben Johnſon's play, while he was vainly endeavouring to produce the philoſopher's ſtone, luckily found out a cure for the itch. The ſtory contained in the ſeries of letters at preſent under our review is very ſimple, very tragical, and very unnatural; but we conceive that we have found out the *one good thing* it poſſeſſes, for it is—*very ſhort*.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE FASHIONABLE ROSCIAD. Nº I.

SIR,

HAVING in your variouſly valuable miſcellany ſome months paſt* offered to you and your readers, a general ſketch of a plan for a *Faſhionable Roſciad*, and therein promiſed a farther diſcuſſion at the next ſuitable opportunity, I now proſit by that which is before me to perform my promiſe, in the execution of which I truſt I ſhall meet as before, the approving ſmile of you and your friends. In a reference to the former eſſay you will perceive I had pledged myſelf, both in proſe and verſe, changing from one to the other as the ſubject might require, "to give an account of all the playhouſes and players of *Tot*, and enter into a dramatic analyſis of the reſpective gentlemen and ladies of each Theatre, without the coarſeneſs of flattery on the one hand, or the harſhneſs of cenſure on the other, with a view to promote the intereſts of a refined intellectual pleaſure.——

"A feaſt of reaſon and a flow of ſoul."

In my former outline I began with the private Theatre at Dover, erected by and ſupported

* See European Magazine for June 1788.

ſupported under the auſpices of William Fector, Eſq. But I treated the entertainers and entertainments of the above place with ſo ſlight an hand, meaning it then, indeed, but as a ſketch, that, in order to ſet out with the regularity I mean to purſue, I ſhall reſume my obſervations in the neighbourhood of Shakeſpeare's cliff, and finiſh what I have to ſay on the dramatic ſcenery *there*, before I direct my remarks elſewhere.

Theſe therefore will be the objects of my preſent Eſſay; and as I propoſe to dedicate my obſervations on each theatre to the Proprietor of it, as a tribute of my eſteem for talents and fortune devoted to the public without any private intereſt, the pages which I am now penning on the Dover Theatre are, by right, addreſſed to,

WILLIAM FECTOR, Eſq.

This Theatre, I before remarked, was opened on the 30th of October 1783, with Dr. Young's admirable tragedy of the Revenge: and I gave the ſeries of pieces which enſued. It remains that I pay ſome more critical attention to the performers in the characters wherein they moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Mr. WHITMORE.

This gentleman has ſterling abilities and a pleaſing figure, though below the ſize of what we conceive ought to be that of a theatrical hero: but we may apply to him the vindicating line which Churchill wrote in defence of the ſtature of our Engliſh Roſcius, where he ſays, that the excellence of performance makes us forget every perſonal inferiority or defect, even till we think

"Pritchard genteel and Garrick ſix feet high."

Mr. Whitmore's voice is at once powerful and ſweet, and his action remarkably good—His Siffredi is perhaps the chef-d'œuvre of his performances. Teribazus may rank next.

Mrs. WHITMORE

is an elegant woman, a very intereſting actreſs, and in the early periods of the hiſtory of this theatre, proved a ſplendid ſupport in ſuſtaining the heroines. Her Zenobia was admirable, and afforded univerſal ſatisfaction; though her excellence in Mandane leaves the palm of honour and preference in diſpute.

Mr. MANTELL

has been of conſtant ſervice in almoſt every dramatic amuſement which Mr. Fector has prepared for his friends, and ſtill remains what may with propriety be called a ſtock actor, whoſe ſupport is expected and deſired; and

Mrs. MANTELL

poſſeſſes the double attractions of beauty and merit. Her Eudocia, in the Siege of Damaſcus—her Eleonora, in the tragedy of Thomſon—and her Belvidera, rank her high in the hiſtory of all private theatres, and would do credit to the moſt diſtinguiſhed public ones. Neither ſhould her Leonora and Palmyra be paſſed over without their ſhare of commendation.

Miſs FECTOR,

the Proprietor's fair ſiſter, is a very amiable auxiliary, whoſe ſervices in Sigiſmunda, and a variety of other parts, deſerve the warmeſt thanks of her brother, and give the greateſt pleaſure to their mutual friends.

Mr. GILL, Mr. MITCHELL,
Mr. DILMOT,
Miſs MOURON, Miſs OAKLEY,

and even honeſt STEPHEN, one of Mr. Fector's domeſtics, whom his maſter has made dramatical, are all ſupporters of the *credit* of this houſe; and each of them have a conſiderable ſhare of merit, genius, and ability, under the *firm* of Mr. Fector.

It is rumoured that the celebrated Capt. Merry and Major Halliday mean to place their well-known talents into this theatrical *fund*; of courſe it will encreaſe its value by the force of ſuch acquiſitions.

The dramatic treaſury is further enriched by the

POETS of Mr. FECTOR,

whom we have already noticed to conſiſt of writers whoſe contributions are fame. To Peter Pindar, Capt. Topham, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Gillum, Mr. Andrews, &c. is to be added, faith report, and probably with authority, the elegant Author of the beautiful little ſtory of "The Three Warnings," and Editor of Dr. Johnſon's Letters—Mrs. Piozzi. Her *Epilogue* is to be for the Brothers, in which play Mr. Fector is to repreſent the animated part of Demetrius: The Prologue by Mr. Andrews, a writer of great merit.

The Author of Emma Corbet, Sympathy, and Humanity, is, it is ſaid, to furniſh both Prologue and Epilogue to the October play, which will either be the School for Rakes, or the Buſy Body.

It is time that ſomething be ſaid of Mr. Fector himſelf,

Whoſe various powers the Poet's aid require,
To reach his judgment and to catch his fire.

Whether

Whether with *Tancred's* youthful flames he glows,
Or touch the ſoul with *Zapha's* tender woes;
Or with the tears of *Juffier* "drowns the ſtage,"
Or with brave *Pharyas* bids the battle rage;
Or moves the heart with ſcepter'd *Edward's* grief,
Or to a *Roman Father* brings relief;
Or ſtrongly paints great Zampti's anxious care,
Or *Oſmya's* love, or *Zanga's* deep deſpair;
Or with *Oreſtes'* madd'ning tells his pain,
Or with wrong'd *Mercan* ſpeak thoſe wrongs in vain;
Or with old *Luſignan* melt the hardeſt heart,
Or try with equal ſkill the comic art;
Bid us at *Prattle's* fluent nonſenſe ſmile,
Or with young *Clackit's* wit our griefs beguile:
Laughter and tears alike at his command;
While each the tribute of my verſe demand.
A figure too, by Nature form'd to pleaſe;
His action unconſtrain'd, his motion eaſe;
His voice of various magic powers poſſeſs'd,
To move, to mend, to harmonize the breaſt.
An eye which marks the mind's ſuperior ſenſe,
Arm'd with the luſtre of intelligence.
As for defects—where merits are ſo rare,
Talents ſo rich, and character ſo fair,
'Twere cynical to mark them with a ſneer,
Which Juſtice would herſelf pronounce ſevere.
A *Child of Nature*, ſpeaking from the heart,
Be ſtill exempted from the critic art.

It would be injuſtice to cloſe the account without paying a deſerved compliment to Mr. Fector's

AUDIENCE,

which is always compoſed of the nobility, gentry, and beauty of that county, which for the above qualities and extent, ſplendour, fertility, and hoſpitality, well merits the epithet of the garden of England.—The Dover Theatre is filled with literally the beſt company; and exhibits on each evening of repreſentation as much worth, elegance and beauty, as can poſſibly be aſſembled in any private Theatre. It was called a Turkiſh Paradiſe, conveyed to Dover; but it would perhaps have been nearer the truth to ſay, Mr. Fector's Theatre was graced with very many of the loveliеſt women of his native country, which produces more beautiful females than any part of the cultivated earth; and in that country no where more abundantly than in that diviſion of it which is called Kent. It would ſeem invidious to ſelect any particular names, where general elegance and grace characteriſes the whole. At the laſt play many of the fair auditors ſported *yellow ribbons*, which was elegantly hinted at by Mr. Gillam, in the following couplet:

"Still, proudly ſtill the *yellow Enſigns* wave,
"Beauty's bright colour, guarded by the brave."

In correſpondence with this favourite line, both the livery of the ſervants and the lining of the Theatre are a bright Britiſh blue, and Orange-yellow. The ſcenes, ſcenery and decorations are extremely pretty; and the whole entertainment conducted with that propriety, hoſpitality and good-will, for which the family of the Fectors have ever been diſtinguiſhed, from the founder of that family, Peter Fector, Eſq. to the founder of the Theatrical feaſt I am now celebrating, William the ſon. Perhaps in farther confirmation of this honeſt tribute, it ought not to be omitted that this young Gentleman, in the preſent vacancy, has been ſtrongly ſolicited by the majority of conſtituents to repreſent the ancient town of Dover; which, with great modeſty, he declined at preſent in favour of his worthy friend and ſchool-fellow Mr. Pybus. There cannot be a greater proof that his virtues are equal to his genius; and that both, in the proſecution of an innocent and virtuous amuſement, deſerve every encouragement which can be given by the author of the *Faſhionable Roſciad*.

The DUKE *of* RICHMOND'S THEATRE *in our next.*

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 10,

MISS Wallis, a young lady who had not then attained the age of 15 years, appeared the firſt time at Covent Garden, in the character of Sigiſmunda. Her figure is of the middle ſize, and not inelegant. Her features are expreſſive, her voice pathetic and intereſting, and ſhe exhibited great marks of feeling and ſenſibility; in ſome parts ſo much as to impede her utterance. Her action, carriage, and deportment were peculiarly eaſy and graceful.

An occaſional prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Farren, the object of which was to recommend Miſs Wallis to the candour and kindneſs of the audience.

To

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HORACE ſomewhere obſerves, "that the very *attempt* at any-thing great is a praiſe-worthy undertaking." Let the authority, then, of ſuch an illuſtrious Author plead my excuſe for endeavouring to explain a few paſſages in an Author ſtill more illuſtrious. Great, Mr. Editor, you will allow my attempt to be, after ſuch commentators as *Malone*, *Johnſon*, *Steevens*, &c. nevertheleſs, it not unfrequently happens that chance will effect as much as ſtudy and obſervation.

Proſpero, in the "Tempeſt," Act 4th, Scene 1ſt—at the concluſion of that beautiful ſpeech, "the cloud-capt tow'rs, &c." ſays, they ſhall all "diſſolve, and, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, leave not a *rack* behind." *Wreck* ſhould be the word, (ſay his commentators) for what does *rack* mean? and *wreck*, in moſt of the editions, it is printed. "Rack" is, however, a very common word amongſt the lower order of people, in the midland counties, and means thoſe black clouds which commonly precede rain.—"It will rain, for the rack goes ſo faſt," is an uſual expreſſion with them. Shakeſpeare, moreover, in this, as in many others, explains one paſſage by another. The player, rehearſing his ſpeech before Hamlet, ſays,

——"So have we ſeen,
Before ſome ſtorm, a ſilence in the Heavens;
The rack ſtands ſtill," &c.

"Brief as the lightning in the *colly'd* night," ſays Lyſander, in "The Midſummer Night's Dream," Act 1ſt, Scene 3d.—Dr. Johnſon would have it read *cole-eyed*, i. e. black ey'd; but, why alter the original word *colly*, which is that *black kind of duſt that is gather'd round pots, tea-kettles*, &c.? The "colly'd night," i. e. the *black* night, is, ſurely, a more pleaſing expreſſion than *black-ey'd* night; which, with the generality of readers, might carry with it too ludicrous an idea.

Lear, ſpeaking of the cruelty of his daughters, enumerates, amongſt other things, "they ſcant me of my *ſizings*." This expreſſion is by no means clear to moſt of Shakeſpeare's readers. It is a phraſe taken from ſome of our colleges; particularly that of King's, in Cambridge: it means that portion of meat or liquor (eſpecially the latter) which was allowed to each man as his ſhare, &c. The expreſſion was uſed long before our Author's time, and is, ſometimes, even to this day.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, it may appear ſtrange to *you*, that I ſhould aſſert, that the ſcene of our Author's "As you like It" is laid in France. "There needs no ghoſt, my Lord, to tell us this." Yet it is ſtill more ſtrange (tho' not leſs ſo than true) that the generality of actors, and very many others, particularly perſons reſiding in Warwickſhire, affirm, that the ſcene is laid in that county, viz. in the Foreſt of Arden, near Stratford-upon-Avon: and even Mrs. *Pope*, who is very juſtly ſaid to poſſeſs a great ſhare of judgment, very improperly dreſſes the character of *Roſalind* in an old *Engliſh* habit. May I, then, be permitted firſt to obſerve, that the names of the characters are *French* ones, which would, of courſe, afford the greateſt *preſumption*; and, ſecondly, to point out to them the following ſpeech, which they careleſsly overlook, but which reduces the matter to a *certainty*.—*Oliver*, in Act 1ſt, Scene 3d, when he is cruelly depreciating the character of his brother, Orlando, to Charles the wreſtler, ſays, "I tell thee, Charles, he is the ſtubborneſt young *fellow of France*; full of ambition, &c."

Brentingby, W. P. T.
Dec. 9th, 1788.

The FIERY ORDEAL: A JUDICIAL ANECDOTE.

TOWARDS the end of the Greek Empire at Conſtantinople, a General, who was an object of ſuſpicion to his maſter, was urged to undergo the fiery proof of the Ordeal by an Archbiſhop, a ſubtle courtier. The ceremony was this: three days before the trial the patient's arm was incloſed in a bag, and ſecured by the royal ſignet; he was expected to bear a red hot ball of iron, three times, from the altar to the rails of the ſanctuary, without artifice and injury. The General eluded the experiment with pleaſantry. 'I am a ſoldier,' ſaid he, 'and will boldly enter the liſts with my accuſers; but a layman, a ſinner like myſelf, is not endowed with the gift of miracles. Your piety, holy prelate, may deſerve the interpoſition of heaven, and from your hands I will receive the fiery globe, the teſt of my innocence.' The Archbiſhop ſtared, the Emperor ſmiled, and the General was pardoned.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

THE order of the day for taking into conſideration the report of the Committee on the State of the Nation, being moved, the three Reſolutions voted on Friday the 26th * were read. On the firſt Reſolution,

Lord Rawdon ſaid he roſe, not to repeat the arguments he had before ſubmitted to their Lordſhips, but merely to move the amendment he had propoſed in the Committee, that the mode of proceeding which he and many other noble Lords thought the ſafeſt and moſt conſtitutional might be recorded on the Journals.

The amendment was negatived, and the firſt and ſecond Reſolutions agreed to without any debate.

The third Reſolution being read,

Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoul) roſe, to proteſt againſt it as inimical to the Conſtitution, as tending to create a fourth eſtate, and to deſtroy that equipoiſe of the three branches of the legiſlature, by which the country had flouriſhed for ages. He touched with particular feeling on the melancholy circumſtances which occaſioned the interruption of the executive Government, as calling for the greateſt and moſt reſpectful delicacy in their proceedings to ſupply the defect. He admitted the propriety of referring to precedents, becauſe it gave ſolemnity to their deliberations; but contended that precedents ought not to have been produced or argued from, unaccompanied by the circumſtances of the times in which they had taken place. The times were times of tumult, confuſion and violence, and the precedents of ſuch times could never be applied to times of order and tranquillity. He could not admit the poſition, that there was no difference between an heir preſumptive and an Heir Apparent. An heir preſumptive was one between whom and the ſucceſſion another perſon ſtood, and on whom that ſucceſſion might never perhaps devolve. An heir preſumptive therefore, if he were a man of ambition, might attempt to ſecure to himſelf the poſſeſſion of that by improper means which might never become his by right; an Heir Apparent on the other hand was one who had no competitor, to whom the ſucceſſion muſt come in the courſe of nature, and who therefore had no temptation to aim at ſecuring it by indirect or violent meaſures. It was neceſſary to guard againſt the deſigns of an heir preſumptive; but an Heir Apparent could be liable to no ſuſpicion except attempting to retain power after the capacity of exerciſing it returned to the rightful owner. He argued on the improbability of any ſuch ſuſpicion attaching to the Prince of Wales, whoſe filial duty had been diſplayed in ſo exemplary a manner; and inſiſted that he ought to be intruſted with the uncircumſcribed powers of the prerogative during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs. The powers of the prerogative were ſuch as the experience of ages had ſhewn to be neceſſary for the purpoſes of Government; they were not a uſeleſs pageant, nor given for the benefit of the poſſeſſor, but for the intereſt and advantage of the nation, and could not be abridged without detriment to that intereſt.

Lord Kinnaird complained that the Reſolution was obſcure in its meaning, and wiſhed that ſome noble Lord who from his official ſituation underſtood the purport of it, would explain the nature of the proceedings intended to be had in conſequence of it. No explanation being given, his Lordſhip ſaid, he was reduced to the neceſſity of arguing againſt ſurmiſes and conjectures none of which might have any foundation. He then proceeded to conſider the Reſolution in various points of view as they occurred to him, and contended that in no ſhape whatever could their Lordſhips proceedings in conſequence of it be reconciled to the principles of the Conſtitution, or the law of Parliament.

The Earl of Suffolk alſo oppoſed the Reſolution, and quoted De Lolme on the Conſtitution on the neceſſity of preſerving the counterpoiſe and independence of the Three Eſtates of Parliament. He adverted to the intended limitations, which he conſidered as calculated to preſerve thoſe in power who now poſſeſſed it, and to keep out their opponents. Among thoſe who were not in power, he believed there was as much ability and character as had ever been found among any body of men, and it was the dread of their abilities, and the apprehenſion of their ſecuring the excluſive poſſeſſion of power to themſelves, that had operated chiefly againſt them when they had been in office. Should the limitations be ſuch as would oblige the Regent to retain men in office, in whom he could not place confidence, the country would ſoon oblige them to grant that power, which they now wiſhed to with-hold. Let them be careful of limitations that would make the Regency

* See VOL. XIV. Page 455.

an office unfit for a gentleman to accept.

The Duke of Norfolk wished to understand the nature of the proceedings with which it was intended to follow the Resolution. If the Prince of Wales was to be the *locum tenens* of the King, it was fit that he should be consulted. If their Lordships, as a Council, were understood to be in place of the King, they ought to be made acquainted with the consequences of the Resolution before they gave their assent to it.

The Duke of Richmond said, he could only explain as an individual what he himself understood by it; that the Great Seal was first to be put to a commission for representing the King in Parliament, and to another for giving the Royal Assent to such a bill as should be agreed on by the two Houses for settling the Regency.

Lord Porchester said, if the Keeper of the Great Seal was to be empowered to signify the will of the King, he might differ in opinion from the two Houses and in that case he was well assured from his knowledge of the noble Lord's integrity and firmness, that he would not assent to any bill that might pass. They were therefore reduced to the necessity of owning, after having declared their right, that they had no such right.

The Duke of Norfolk professed himself dissatisfied with the Duke of Richmond's explanation, and said he now rose to arraign the conduct of Ministers in not having consulted the Prince of Wales.

Lord Viscount Stormont said, there was a reason for the silence of Ministers, which they did not choose to give, and which he wished could not be given. They could not undertake to say what further was to be done, till they received their instructions from the House of Commons. He did not regret those times, in which the House of Lords had so great a preponderance in the Constitution, but he regretted that the time was past in which they sustained an equal part. It had been said to be merely accidental that their Lordships proceedings had not kept pace with those of the Commons on the present occasion; considering the superior advantages, with regard to legal information and advice, which they possessed, it would have become them to take the lead. It had been understood on Friday, that the third Resolution was to be debated on the report; but since Ministers chose to be silent, and to make no reply to the strong arguments that had been urged by noble Lords near him, he would not go at large into the question, but leave it to rest on those grounds on which it had been so ably put by those who considered it as he did. His Lordship touched on a few collateral points, and complimented the minority in which he had the honour to divide, and said, it was the most respectable both in numbers and in character he had ever witnessed in that House.

The Duke of Richmond admitted that the question was still open for discussion to any noble Lord who wished to declare his opinion; that privilege, however, was no reason for renewing the debate on a subject which had already been very fully argued on both sides. He for one thought that on their part it had been sufficiently exhausted; it would therefore be highly improper to take up the time of the House in repeating what they had already said. With regard to what fell from the noble Duke (Norfolk) he wished to say a few words, because he was anxious to do away the effect of an insinuation, which seemed to be calculated to throw odium on those with whom he acted. The noble Duke had accused them of failing in that respect which they owed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from not having previously communicated to him their intentions as to the measures which were the foundation of the Resolutions to which their Lordships in conjunction with the other House of Parliament had given their concurrence.—It would have been highly improper in his opinion to have presumed to make any such communication to his Royal Highness till they had first ascertained whether they had a right to do so—That right being now determined, they would of course adopt the most respectful mode of advising his Royal Highness of it, and of the steps to be taken in consequence of it.—He thought those were no friends to their country, or to the Prince, who endeavoured to prejudice him against any set of men, on any other than public grounds, which alone ought to influence him in the choice of his political servants.

Lord King said a few words in support of the question for receiving the report, which was at length put and carried without a division, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

The following PROTEST was afterwards entered in the Journals.

DISSENTIENT,

1st. Because we adhere to the ancient principle recognized and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles the Second, that no act or ordinance with the force and virtue of a law can be made by either or both Houses of Parliament, without the King's assent, a principle standing as a bulwark to the people against the two Houses, as the two Houses are their security against the Crown.

2dly, Because this principle is tacitly admitted

mitted by the third Reſolution, while it overthrows the practice by a ſimulate appearance of the Royal aſſent under a commiſſion to paſs bills, a commiſſion which would be inconſiſtent with the proviſions of an act of 33d Henry the Eighth, requiring that every commiſſion ſhall be ſigned by his Majeſty's hand. In our preſent unhappy ſituation that eſſential requiſite being unattainable, we cannot condeſcend to give a ſanction to a counterfeit repreſentation of the Royal ſignature, and we dare not aſſume a power to diſpenſe with the law which makes that ſignature eſſential to the validity of a commiſſion to paſs bills.

3dly. Becauſe we conceive that the unqueſtionable rights of the people ſo fallaciouſly repreſented as being upheld by theſe Reſolutions, are violently infringed by an unneceſſary aſſumption on the part of the two Houſes of powers beyond thoſe which the nation has aſſigned them. Invariable practice in all good times, and poſitive laws eſtabliſhed by complete Parliaments, truly and conſtitutionally repreſenting the nation, have defined theſe powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmoſt apprehenſion any propoſal to overſtep thoſe boundaries, when the conſequence of ſuch uſurpation is ſo fatally marked in the hiſtory of our country.

4thly. Becauſe it was confeſſed in the debate, that the powers of this Commiſſion were not to be confined ſolely to the act of appointing a Regent; to what other purpoſes they may extend were not explained. State neceſſity, the avowed ground of the meaſure, may ſerve as the pretext to any diminution of the juſt prerogative of the Crown, or of the liberties of the people, that beſt ſuits the deſigns of ambition. Fatal experience had ſhewn to our anceſtors the boundleſs miſchief of power thus uſurped under plauſible appearances; and it is peculiarly the duty of the Houſe of Peers to check the renewal of the practice to aſſume the name, without the ſubſtance of the Royal Authority, by which this Houſe was once annihilated, the monarchy overthrown, and the liberties of the people ſubdued.

5thly. Becauſe theſe dangerous and alarming conſequences of the meaſure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It propoſed to ſubſtitute a meaſure conformable to the practice of our anceſtors at the glorious æra of the Revolution. They ſeized not upon public neceſſity as a convenience for the uſurpation of new power, but proceeded in a plain and expliſit form to the revival of the Royal Authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exerciſe of their legiſlative functions. Purſuing a ſimilar courſe, the amendment propoſed the immediate nomination of the natural repreſentative of the King, the Heir Apparent of the Crown, to whom alone it was univerſally admitted the eyes and hearts of all men, during the preſent unhappy conjuncture, were turned; that with a perfect and efficient legiſlature, ſuch future proviſions might be enacted as the preſervation of the full and undiminiſhed authority of the Crown and the Liberties of the People may require.

FREDERICK,	*HENRY,*
NORTHUMBERLD.	HEREFORD.
SUFFOLK&BERKS	CHOLMONDLY.
MAYNARD,	FOLEY,
RAWDON,	BOYLE,
AUDLEY,	LOVELL & HOL.
CLIFTON,	ABERGAVENNY,
CHEDWORTH,	TEYNHAM,
W. FITZWILLM.	BEDFORD,
WALPOLE,	CADOGAN,
DERBY,	CARLISLE,
SCARBOROUGH,	CASSILIS,
PORTCHESTER,	CARDIFF,
SOUTHAMPTON,	HAY,
HERTFORD,	KINNAIRD,
PLYMOUTH,	LOUGHBOROUGH
PONSONBY,	PELHAM,
SPENCER,	DEVONSHIRE,
NORFOLK, E. M.	CHR. BRISTOL,
BREADALBANE,	CRAVEN,
MALMESBURY,	HUNTINGDON,
RODNEY,	LOTHIAN,
SELKIRK,	TOWNSHEND,
PORTLAND,	HAMPDEN.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

On account of the non-aſſemblage of the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of the Speaker, their Lordſhips adjourned without proceeding to ſend back the Propoſitions which had been brought up from the Commons, and agreed to by their Lordſhips.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

In conſequence of the Speaker's being unable to attend the Houſe of Commons, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday.

The Duke of Norfolk wiſhed to know, if that Hon. Gentleman's indiſpoſition ſhould continue, whether another adjournment would be thought neceſſary, or whether Miniſters would come forward with their propoſed plan in the preſent exigency of affairs, and not ſuffer the public buſineſs to remain unneceſſarily at a ſtand.

Lord Sydney was in hopes the Hon. Gentleman's indiſpoſition, of which he had juſt been told, would not be of that continuance as to render any further delay neceſſary.

Lord Thurlow aſſured the noble Duke, that as far as related to himſelf, he could promiſe not the leaſt unneceſſary delay ſhould take

take place; but at the ſame time, it was impoſſible fully to anſwer the noble Duke's interrogatory, becauſe other buſineſs might poſſibly become neceſſary, ſuch, for inſtance, as the neceſſity of chooſing a new Speaker: it was neceſſary their Lordſhips having agreed with their Reſolutions ſhould be made known, forms required it, and it muſt be done. He thought the ſooner an end was put to the buſineſs the better; and if it was intended to bring forward any farther debate, he was ready to meet it, becauſe ſeveral points might be cleared up, which, by accident on a former occaſion, ſeemed not to be underſtood. The earlieſt moment he could promiſe the noble Duke, as far as he knew, was intended to be taken; for although he had received accounts from another quarter of a very favourable kind, yet they did not come up to his wiſhes, nor was he able to pronounce an early period as likely to bring forward the ardently prayed for recovery. Thus he thought he had given the noble Duke the required information; at leaſt he had done it, as far as was in his power.

The Duke of Norfolk had no other motive for putting his queſtion than to hint it as his opinion, that all unneceſſary delays ought to be avoided, and that that Houſe and the public were entitled to a knowledge of the intentions of Adminiſtration.

The Houſe then adjourned to

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

Their Lordſhips diſpatched two Maſters in Chancery with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, intimating that they wiſhed to have a conference with that Houſe in the Painted Chamber, on the ſame ſubject which had been the baſis of the conference holden between the two Houſes on Tueſday the 23d of December laſt.

The meſſengers returned with an anſwer, that the Commons had agreed to the conference.

The Houſe then proceeded to appoint the following noble Lords as a Committee to confer with the Commons: Earl Camden, Lord Preſident—Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Richmond—The Marquis of Carmarthen—The Biſhop of London—The Marquis Townſhend—Earl Bathurſt—Earl Morton—Lord Howard de Walden—Lord Sydney—Lord Hawkeſbury—Lord Cheſterfield.

Sir Francis Molyneux came to the Bar, and informed the Houſe that the Commons were waiting in the Painted Chamber: Upon which the Lords of the Committee withdrew; and after the uſual ceremony, the Lord Preſident informed the Commons, that they had agreed to the three Reſolutions reſpecting his Majeſty's ſtate of health, and the means of ſupplying the executive power.

Lord Camden and the other Lords then returned into the Houſe; and the Lord Chancellor put the queſtion of adjournment till Monday, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

At four the Chancellor took his ſeat, and prayers were read by the Biſhop of Cheſter. About 20 Peers were preſent.

Earl Suffolk called the attention of their Lordſhips to a ſubject of the higheſt importance. It was at this time generally underſtood, that by an examination which exiſted at the preſent moment, before a Committee of another Houſe, a variety of particulars had tranſpired reſpecting his Majeſty's preſent ſtate of health, which were highly intereſting to the public. His Lordſhip therefore came down with intention to move, that the phyſicians might be re-examined at the bar of the Houſe; but as there was not ſo full an attendance as might have been expected, he would not attempt to take the Houſe by ſurprize, but give notice, that he ſhould on Wedneſday next move, that the phyſicians might be again examined before the whole Houſe at the bar, and all ſtrangers to be excluded.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that he could not at preſent ſee any particular objection to the motion. It was certainly neceſſary that noble Lords ſhould be fully ſatisfied, before they made up their minds upon the important ſteps which muſt ſpeedily be taken. The better way would be, to adjourn to Wedneſday next, and order the Houſe to be ſummoned. The queſtion was put to adjourn to Wedneſday. Ordered—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

The Earl of Suffolk, who gave notice on Monday laſt that he would this day move for the examination of his Majeſty's phyſicians at their Lordſhips bar, roſe and obſerved, that as he underſtood his intended motion would be objected to by ſome noble Lords, he would deſiſt from the idea of making it.

The Houſe then adjourned to

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

The Houſe met purſuant to their laſt adjournment.

A meſſage from the Commons was delivered at their Lordſhips' bar by Mr. Wilberforce, attended by ſeveral Members, demanding a conference; this was agreed to by their Lordſhips, and the Committee appointed met in the Painted Chamber, conſiſting of the ſame noble Lords who had managed the former conferences.

The Committee being returned, the Lord Preſident of the Council, as Chairman of the

Committee,

Committee, acquainted their Lordſhips, that the Commons had preſented certain Reſolutions as paſſed by them, for the Regulation of the Regency; and moved that the ſame be taken into conſideration on Thurſday next.

Lord Rawdon expreſſed his diſapprobation of the delay of even one day on a ſubject which, from its magnitude, did not warrant that of one hour more, eſpecially as from the length of time elapſed ſince it had been firſt ſtarted, not only their Lordſhips, but the world at large, had ſufficient time to make up their minds.

Lord Camden agreed, that ſuch of their Lordſhips as had attended its diſcuſſion in another Houſe might have made up their minds; but as many of their Lordſhips certainly did not, if they ſhould demand two days inſtead of one to deliberate with themſelves, he did not know how he could object to their requeſt.

The Lord Chancellor wiſhed to know whether Lord Rawdon objected to the motion or not; and, if he did, what amendment he ſhould propoſe.

Lord Rawdon declared he did not mean to oppoſe the motion, but to expreſs his diſapprobation of the delay.

The motion was then put and carried. It was then reſolved, that their Lordſhips do on Thurſday reſolve themſelves into a Committee on the State of the Nation; and that the Reſolutions from the Commons be referred to the ſaid Committee. It was alſo ordered, that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for that day.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Lord Pomfret took the oaths and his ſeat.

The order of the day being read for their Lordſhips reſolving themſelves into a Committee on the State of the Nation, the Houſe immediately reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Lord Walſingham in the chair.

The Lord Preſident (Camden) then roſe to open the buſineſs on which their Lordſhips had met. He lamented that ſo heavy and important a taſk ſhould have fallen on Miniſters, and that he was choſen to open the buſineſs to their Lordſhips.——As it had, however, ſo fallen, he would, though he felt himſelf inadequate to the taſk, proceed to open as plainly as he poſſibly could, the Reſolutions that were to be ſubmitted to their Lordſhips.—His Lordſhip then ſhortly noticed his Majeſty's incapacity, and the undoubted Right which had been decided on, reſting with the two Houſes of Parliament to ſupply the deficiency, by appointing whom they thought proper, how many they thought proper, and with what power they thought proper, to the exerciſe of the preſent dormant power of the executive branch of the Legiſlature.—His Lordſhip ſtated the caſe of his Majeſty to be, according to the laſt opinion, but temporary; that they were therefore to provide the temporary means of ſupplying that deficiency, by providing for the neceſſary exerciſe of the Royal authority, and for the ſafety of his Majeſty on his throne. The Reſolutions that were to be offered to their Lordſhips, he ſaid, were calculated for thoſe two purpoſes; they would provide fully for the exerciſe of the executive power with effect, as well as for the ſafety and reſpect that was juſtly due to the Sovereign.

His Lordſhip ſaid, he would not trouble their Lordſhips on that part of the Reſolutions which gave the care of the King's perſon to her Majeſty, not conceiving that any noble Lord would make the leaſt objection to ſuch a meaſure He had heard elſewhere, reports of the impropriety of ſuch a truſt, and had heard reflections thrown on that great perſonage; but, as he was convinced every noble Lord would feel, with him, that thoſe reflections were illiberal, indecent, and unnatural, he would ſay nothing on the ſubject. The Reſolutions that he expected to be oppoſed were, the one for limiting his Royal Highneſs in the exerciſe of the prerogative of creating Peers, and that of the continuance of the houſehold offices under the direction of her Majeſty. His Lordſhip entered into the propriety of theſe Reſolutions, ſtating the danger of entruſting the power of creating Peers to any but the Sovereign, who had a life intereſt in his government, which it could not be expected he would injure by beſtowing with too laviſh a hand thoſe honours. There could, he ſaid, no danger ariſe from the ſuſpenſion, for a ſhort time, of that power, as no merit need be damped; for during the Regency, if any one was ſo diſtinguiſhed by his merits in any department, as to be a worthy object of ſuch honour, he could be made a Peer by an Act of Parliament, ſigned by the Regent, as Sir John Cromwell was created in the reign of Hen. VI. After arguing ſhortly on the propriety of the Houſehold completely reſting in the governance of her Majeſty, to enable her to diſcharge the duties of her truſt; he ſaid, the only argument that turned againſt it was, that it would create an improper influence, and that the new Government would be unable to proceed in public buſineſs without having the patronage of thoſe officers, the Lords of the Bedchamber, &c. This argument his Lordſhip ſaid was truly abſurd and ridiculous, for would any noble Lord ſeriouſly contend, that without ſuch an inſignificant

number of votes an adminiſtration could not proceed in public buſineſs? Would they ſay that the patronage of the Navy, of the Army, of the Church, of the Law, of the Cuſtoms, and of the Exciſe, and other conſiderable patronage that would be annexed to the Regency, would not be ſufficient to enable a new Adminiſtration to carry on the government, unleſs they alſo had the addition of a paltry twelve or fourteen votes? If their adminiſtration was conducted on good and beneficial principles to the country, no ſuch votes would be neceſſary; but if, on the contrary, they purſued prejudicial and bad meaſures, not their votes, not ten times the number, would protect them from the voice and influence of the people.

He deprecated any change in the management of any part of the houſhold, not only as highly diſreſpectful to his Majeſty, but dangerous; for, ſaid his Lordſhip, if thoſe whom his Majeſty has appointed as the heads of different departments in his houſehold ſhould be removed, to make room for others whoſe faces he had never ſeen, or ever wiſhed to ſee, it might be the means of invading his royal chamber, of indirectly taking poſſeſſion of his perſon, and they might ſtrip his palace of every thing valuable, and every thing held dear. Another argument he ſaid had been uſed againſt entruſting the patronage of theſe offices in the houſehold with her Majeſty, fearing it would be exerciſed in favour of an Oppoſition. This he ſaid was not likely; for no one would believe that that great and amiable perſonage would permit the uſe of her power againſt the good government of her ſon. It was alſo unlikely from another reaſon, the improbability of thoſe with whom he acted entering into an oppoſition to the intereſts of that country they had exerted themſelves in ſupport of: they would not degrade themſelves by forming an unprincipled and vindictive Oppoſition; they had not, while in office, done any act to cauſe a want of popularity; they had had in all their meaſures the voice of the people; they had exerted themſelves ſucceſsfully for their intereſts; they had been crowned with their plaudits; and in their laſt act were they exerting themſelves for the rights of the people. It was then very improbable, that after having been ſo long in poſſeſſion of the popularity of the people, they would deſtroy it by an oppoſition, ſhewing that they acted upon other motives than thoſe of the public good. His Lordſhip after a few more obſervations upon the propriety of the Reſolutions, concluded by moving the Reſolutions to be read; which being read accordingly, the firſt Reſolution was put,

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, "to agree with the Reſolution, That for the "purpoſe of providing for the exerciſe of "the King's Royal Authority during the "continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs in ſuch "manner, and to ſuch extent as the preſent "circumſtances of the urgent concerns of the "Nation appear to require, it is expedient "that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of "Wales, being reſident within the Realm, "ſhall be empowered to exerciſe and adminiſter the Royal Authority according to "the Laws and Conſtitution of Great Britain, in the name, and on the behalf of his "Majeſty, under the ſtyle and title of REGENT of the Kingdom, and to uſe, exe-"cute, and perform in the name, and on "the behalf of his Majeſty, all authorities, "prerogatives, acts of government, and ad-"miniſtration of the ſame which belong to "the King of this Realm to uſe, execute, "and perform according to the law thereof, "ſubject to ſuch limitations and exceptions "as ſhall be provided."

Lord Fauconberg roſe with ſome warmth to expreſs his indignation at words fallen from the noble and learned Lord, who had ſaid that the votes of the Lords of the Bedchamber were inſignificant, and unworthy conſideration. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber; he conſidered his vote as worthy conſideration, and as worthy reſpect, as any noble Lord's in that Houſe; he had given his ſupport to the preſent Adminiſtration, but he had given them that ſupport from principle and honour, and in no other manner would he ever give his vote.

The Lord Preſident was extremely concerned that the noble Lord had taken offence at any thing that had fallen from him; he meant no diſreſpect to the noble Lord; he knew both his Lordſhip and his noble colleagues poſſeſſed too much honour for a moment to be influenced in their votes by the offices they held.

The Biſhop of Landaff next roſe, and in a ſpeech of ſome length ſtated his objections to the Reſolutions in the whole, being againſt all reſtrictions on the executive power.

The ſubject now under their conſideration was confeſſedly of the greateſt importance; and when he ſpoke upon any philoſophical or political queſtions, he wiſhed rather to be diffident than dogmatical.—He by no means thought that their proceedings in appointing a Regent, had been regular or conſtitutional. The only proper way, he conceived, of filling up the third branch of the Legiſlature was, not by clothing his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the whole of the regal power, but by firſt giving him the power of Legiſlation, and then thoſe Reſtrictions

ſtrictions which they had heard of, might have been propoſed. This his Lordſhip conceived to be the method the two Houſes of Parliament ought to have followed, in appointing a Regent. He ſaid, he ſhould beg leave to ſtate a propoſition, in which he hoped all their Lordſhips would concur: the propoſition was this,—That the power of the King was originally delegated from the people, and when the King was unable to exerciſe this power, it returned back to the people again; ſo that they had it in their own hands, and might give it to any perſon they pleaſed. Upon ſuch a general principle as this, the determination of the Houſe of Commons, that the Prince of Wales had no better right to the Regency than any other perſon, might be juſtified. But he begged leave to ſay, that this principle was not true, when applied to our government, becauſe the law and the conſtitution ſay, when the King dies, his power does not revert back to the people, but goes to the next heir—he has a right to ſucceed to it. Although a great deal had been ſaid about the word "Right," in theſe proceedings, yet he did not recollect that any noble Lord had given a definition of it. He ſaid, he ſhould mention that of *Grotius*, who defined "Right" to be the morally poſſeſſing a thing in conformity to law. There was another definition of this word, by an author of no leſs authority than that of Grotius, which was, that "Right" was the morally poſſeſſing a thing not inconſiſtent with law. His Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould be glad to hear of any law that was inconſiſtent with the Prince of Wales being Regent, or that would be violated by ſuch an appointment.

Lord Sandwich ſpoke particularly againſt the reſtricting the Prince making Peers, which he ſaid was damping merit by drying up the fountain of honour. He propoſed by way of amendment, that the words "for a time to be limited" be added to the reſtrictions.

The firſt Reſolution was then agreed to; and the ſecond being read, "that his Royal Highneſs ſhould not have the power of creating any Peers, except the ſons of his Majeſty having attained the full age of twenty-one years," the queſtion was put on Lord Sandwich's amendment, "for a time to be limited."

Lord Sydney oppoſed the amendment upon the ground of the impoſſibility of fixing any time.

Lord Carliſle was againſt the whole of the reſtrictions, which went, he ſaid, to create a weak Government and a ſtrong Oppoſition. He ſupported the amendment, wiſhing that part of the evil of the reſtrictions might be done away by their being limited. He ſpoke ſhortly on the injuſtice of ſuſpending the prerogative of creating Peers; and noticing what had fallen from a noble and learned Lord (Camden) of the Parliament bringing in a Bill for creating a Peer, declared ſuch remedy to be worſe than the diſeaſe, and in his opinion very unconſtitutional. Such doctrine being held by ſo great a character as the noble and learned Lord, of the two Houſes having the power of creating Peers, was ſo contrary to every thing he had underſtood of the principles of the Conſtitution, that he called on the noble and learned Lord for an explanation.

The Lord Preſident ſaid, the noble Lord had miſconceived him; he did not ſay the two Houſes of Parliament could create a Peer, but that the Parliament could—the whole Legiſlature, conſiſting of the three branches.

Lord Carliſle was ſtill diſſatisfied; he conſidered the explanation to be equally unconſtitutional.

Lord Fitzwilliam ſaid, by the doctrine of the noble and learned Lord (Preſident) he hardly knew whether he was not ſpeaking in a Republic.

The Lord Preſident again roſe to explain; he was as much averſe to republican principles as his Lordſhip.

Lord Porcheſter ſaid, he trembled at ſuch unconſtitutional doctrine, and at the effects that might be expected from ſuch meaſures. He condemned the conduct of Miniſters, if they could call themſelves Miniſters; he did not conceive them ſuch; he conſidered them as uſurping the power of Miniſters.—Here he was called to order by

The Marquis of Carmarthen, who ſaid that ſuch words were diſorderly; Miniſters had not uſurped authority; they were placed in office by their Sovereign, and were diſcharging their truſts.

Lord Porcheſter explained his meaning of their having uſurped, and again inſiſted that they had uſurped authority, acting at the moment of the incompetency of him from whom they had received their authority.

The Lord Preſident roſe again, and declared, that as he had been ſo unfortunate as not to have made himſelf intelligible by his explanations, he begged to declare at once, that the unconſtitutional doctrines he had been ſaid to have advanced, he wholly diſavowed, and retracted every thing bearing the leaſt reſemblance to what he had been conceived.

Lord Loughborough ſaid a few words againſt the reſtriction from creating Peers, denying the poſſibility of bringing a ſingle precedent in ſupport of the ſuſpenſion of that prerogative.

The Lord Chancellor declared that the whole Legiſlature had created Peers, and that there were various inſtances where Peers had been made by Parliament. His Lordſhip ſaid, he would not ſit ſtill under the charge of uſurpation. He called on that noble Lord, if he had a charge to make, to come forward and make it boldly, and like a man he would be met.

Lord Stormont's ſpeech went to prove the unconſtitutional doctrine of fettering the Regency—and the impropriety of denying the right of granting Peerages.—He made a calculation of thoſe granted by the preſent King, and thence deduced, that according to Lord Camden's doctrine, his Majeſty on an average had compleated his number.

Lord Stormont then took up his argument again, and went on for ſome conſiderable time, travelling through the hiſtory of England, and now and then introducing the Duke of Guiſe, and other perſons, whoſe ſituations were not inapplicable to the ſupport of his Lordſhip's argument.

The Lord Chancellor replied in a maſterly ſpeech, taking up the buſineſs *ab origine*. He defended the principles laid down by Lord Camden, and was peculiarly happy in ſeveral of his remarks. Among other matters, he ſaid, the honour of Peerage was indeed often forgot, in the gratitude that was due to the donor—for the opinion when the *wax warm'd* that ſealed the patent, often changed before its cool ſtate, in the next ſeſſion of Parliament. There was a *hear him* on this echoed from the members of Oppoſition, to which his Lordſhip ſarcaſtically ſaid, "that *applauſe* was as obnoxious to him as *interruption*" (alluding to Lord Porcheſter's having before improperly called him to order).—The learned Lord aſſerted, that the Prince of Wales and the Queen were on the beſt of terms, and that it was only thoſe who wiſhed diſſentions that publiſhed the contrary—nay, he would go further, and give it as his opinion, that whatever influence her Majeſty poſſeſſed would naturally be given to her ſon, in forwarding all ſuch meaſures as tended to the benefit of the empire. The learned Lord then ſtated the amendment, and pointed out its incongruity.

The queſtion was at length put by the Chairman on the amendment, "That the words be added to the queſtion," when the Committee divided,

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The Committee afterwards divided on the main queſtion,

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The Committee then adjourned the further conſideration of the two remaining Reſolutions, and roſe at twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY, *Jan.* 23.

The order of the day being read, for their Lordſhips going into a Committee on the adjourned conſideration of the Reſolutions from the Commons, Lord Walſingham took the chair.

The third Reſolution was then read, reſtricting his Royal Highneſs from the power of allowing any grant, reverſion, patent place, annuity for life, &c.

Lord Stormont roſe for the purpoſe of ſuggeſting an amendment ſimilar to that moved by a noble Lord (Sandwich) laſt night; and moved that the words be added 'for a time to be limited.'

Lord Cathcart ſpoke againſt the amendment, on the conviction of its impropriety—He entered into the neceſſity of limitations upon the Regent, on the ground of the Regent's not being entitled to the rights of the Sovereign.

Lord Rawdon ſaid, that their Lordſhips were called upon to come forward with proviſions for the executive authority, which was unfortunately ſuſpended; they were in duty, he conceived, bound to grant the whole executive authority: if they conceived the royal authority too conſiderable for the public benefit, they ought to come forward with a diſtinct Reſolution, leading to a deciſion on that ſubject, and not to take the advantage of a moment to fritter away the royal authority. The power of the executive branch of the legiſlature, his Lordſhip ſaid, was eſſential to act againſt the powers of the two Houſes, and thereby to form an equilibrium, which equilibrium was eſſential to the Conſtitution. He defied any noble Lord to ſhew a good reaſon for altering the powers of prerogative which with ſo much propriety had invariably reſted with the executive authority; they ought not, they could not make ſuch alteration without having as ſolemn, as ſtrong, and as decided an opinion, by the mais of the people, as was had at the time of the Revolution! The abſolute queſtion that his Lordſhip conceived to be before the Houſe was, whether the executive power ſhould or ſhould not be changed? He was againſt not only the preſent limitations propoſed, but againſt every limitation, being convinced that they were unwiſe in policy, and indecent to an individual.—His Lordſhip ſaid it was ridiculous to argue, that ſhould the preſent Reſolutions not paſs, that the King's return to his throne

throne would be impeded; for, ſaid his Lordſhip, was it a vote of that, or of the other Houſe, which could prevent the Sovereign, who worthily reigned in the hearts of his people, from aſſuming his throne whenever God ſhould again give him the capacity? No; if the two Houſes ſhould adopt ſuch a meaſure, the public would ſtep in, and correct ſuch determination. His Lordſhip, ſpeaking of the laſt Reſolution to be propoſed, ſaid, that as it contained three diſtinct propoſitions, it ought to be ſeparated, that each propoſition might be fully and fairly decided upon. The latter part he ſaid provided a Council; and before he conceived their Lordſhips ought to agree to that propoſition, it ought to be ſtated to their Lordſhips of whom that Council was to be appointed.

The Marquis of Carmarthen agreed that the Kingly powers were veſted in the Sovereign for the benefit of the people, but from that it did not follow by any means that when the King was, by a temporary indiſpoſition, rendered incapable of the exerciſe of his Sovereign powers, that they ſhould devolve to another, and that the perſon appointed to the exerciſe of the ſovereign authority ſhould be veſted with every degree of that ſplendor which belonged to the King, and to the King alone. His Lordſhip could not agree with the aſſertion that the conſtitution was injured by the reſtrictions; on the contrary, he conſidered them not only ſtrictly proper, and beneficial to the country, but conſtitutional.

The Marquis Townſhend was againſt the reſolution, as tending to cauſe diviſion.

The Duke of Chandos ſpoke in ſupport of the Reſolution, and againſt the amendment. He aſſured their Lordſhips that he would much rather deliver up his office, which he was ready to do, than be ſuſpected of being influenced by it in his vote; he had never connected himſelf with any Adminiſtration from the time he had firſt come into that Houſe to the preſent moment. He had ſupported the preſent Adminiſtration from principle; an Adminiſtration that had rendered the greateſt ſervices to their country; an Adminiſtration which could boaſt of an heaven-born Miniſter.

The queſtion was put upon the amendment, which being rejected, the original queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

The fourth Reſolution was next put, preventing the power of the Prince of Wales over the real or perſonal property of the King.

Lord Loughborough oppoſed it upon the ground of conveying an indecent and unjuſt ſuſpicion of the Prince of Wales, which ought not to be ſuffered to go forth to the public.

Lord Kenyon ſpoke in ſupport of the Reſolution; the King, he ſaid, had a right to transfer forfeited eſtates, his copyholds, &c. and it would not be fit that that power ſhould be given to any other.

Lord Loughborough aſked whether there was any noble Lord that would ſuggeſt the probability of his Royal Highneſs, without the limitation, attempting to ſell any of his father's poſſeſſions? And if no ſuch probability exiſted, where was the neceſſity for the reſtriction?

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he could not conſider the reſtrictions as reflections on the Prince of Wales. If he conſidered them on the ground of the neceſſity of providing againſt the Prince of Wales, he ſhould give his vote againſt them all; for he was ſo confident of the goodneſs of his heart, that were he to be entruſted with the moſt unlimited power, no degree of danger of an ill uſe of it might be expected.

Lord Loughborough was ſtill of opinion that it was unneceſſary, that it tended to nothing but a reflection upon the Prince, inſinuating that unleſs he was reſtricted he would diſpoſe of his father's property.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid the Reſolution was not to be admitted as a perſonal reſtriction, but as a general proviſion.

The queſtion was then put upon the Reſolution, and carried without a diviſion.

The 5th and laſt Reſolution was next put, giving her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon; giving her the power over the Houſehold; and for providing her with a Council.

Lord Rawdon remarked, that the two firſt propoſitions contained in the Reſolution, ought in diſcuſſion to be ſeparately conſidered: He would therefore move, to have them ſeparately taken into conſideration; but the mode propoſed was combated by the Chancellor, as not being either formal or proper.

Lord Loughborough, on the contrary, contended, that a Reſolution ſent from the Commons in a complex form, ought, for the ſake of perſpicuity of diſcuſſion, to be divided.

The Lord Chancellor reprobated the attempt made to ſeparate the propoſitions, which ought on every point of view to be united. Could it be ſuppoſed that their Lordſhips, who conſented to the Q. having the cuſtody of the K.'s perſon, would wiſh that her M. ſhould not have command of his houſehold? Was it the wiſh, that his Majeſty in his preſent calamitous ſituation, ſhould be completely abandoned, and bereaved of thoſe conforts which the dignity of his ſtation entitled him to enjoy? If her Majeſty

jeſty was not authorized to controul the Houſehold, what proviſion was to be made for her ſuperintendance of the King's perſon? Was the Monarch to be put upon board wages? Was he to be conſigned to obſcurity? or placed in an aſylum where thoſe unfortunately afflicted with a ſimilar malady were to be found?

Lord Rawdon declared great veneration for the King, as well as extreme regret at his Majeſty's preſent ſituation; and poſitively denied that he intended, by dividing the Reſolution, that the Sovereign ſhould be left without proper ſupport and dignity.

The Lord Chancellor maintained what he would never retract, that the Second Propoſition was a concomitant to the Firſt, and that they could not be diſtinctly conſidered, without leaving the King in that *bereaved*, *abandoned*, and *wretched ſtate*, in which no loyal ſubject of this realm would ſuffer him for a moment to remain.

Lord Stormont argued the queſtion at great length; and contended the eſtabliſhment of the houſehold, under the direction of the Queen, was a dangerous and unprecedented attempt to divide the executive authority.

The Lord Chancellor contended for the neceſſity of this eſtabliſhment remaining with the Queen, and ſaid the powers with which the Regent was to be inveſted, were adequate to every purpoſe of the Executive Government.

After Lord Kinnaird had ſpoke a few words againſt the Reſolution, the Houſe divided,

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The following Proteſt was afterwards entered on the Journals.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. Becauſe we firmly adhere to the principles and arguments on which we diſapproved the Reſolutions formerly paſſed by this Houſe, eſpecially when the legiſlative power of the two Houſes of Parliament, unconſtitutionally aſſumed by thoſe Reſolutions, is meant to be employed to reſtrict or ſuſpend many important and eſſential branches of the Royal power, at the moment of the declared incapacity of the King.

2dly. Becauſe we think the power of conferring the rank and privileges of the Peerage, as a reward to merit, is neceſſary to the Royal authority, in order to afford an incitement to vigorous exertions in the ſervice of the State, and is more peculiarly neceſſary (like all other parts of the prerogative) when the Regal power is to be exerciſed by a ſubſtitute, with an authority uncertain and precarious in its duration: but eſpecially on the preſent occaſion, as it is the only branch of the prerogative ſufficiently powerful to afford a remedy againſt ſuch a combination in this Houſe, as other parts of this ſyſtem of reſtriction and mutilation have a natural and obvious tendency to produce.

And becauſe we conceive that this reſtriction may create an intereſt in the Members of this Houſe, to withhold their aſſent to reſtore the ancient power of the Crown in this reſpect.

3dly. Becauſe we conceive, that by the ſubſiſting law of the land his Majeſty's property is ſufficiently ſecured from any undue diſpoſition and alienation, and the reſolution on that ſubject can have no other effect but to convey to the public injurious ſuſpicions and unjuſt imputation on the character and intentions of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

4thly. Becauſe we are of opinion, that in order to maintain the proper dignity of the crown, and preſerve the due influence and reſpect which ariſes from the Great Officers of State, it is neceſſary that the perſon exerciſing the Royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, ſhould be attended by thoſe diſtinguiſhed ſervants whoſe functions have been eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of adding weight and ſplendour to the regal office. We cannot agree to a diviſion of the Royal power; to the creation of a fourth eſtate, unknown to the conſtitution of the country.

FREDERICK, *HENRY*, *Derby*,
Lothian, *Douglas*, *Hartford*,
Devonſhire, *Rawdon*, *Cadogan*,
Audley, *St. John*, *Boyle*,
Craven, *R. Landaff*, *Maynard*,
Bedford, *Cholmondeley*, *Egltngtoune*,
Carliſle, *Hereford*, *Sandwich*,
Portcheſter, *Peterborough*, *Kinnaird*,
Pelham, *Stawell*, *Aberdeen*,
Breadalbane, *Cardiff*, *Cbc. Briſtol*,
Caſſil, *Southampton*, *Hay*,
Abergavenny, *Shaftesbury*, *Rodney*,
Loughborough, *Cheduorth*, *Northumberland*,
Scarborough, *Portland*, *W. Fitzwilliam*,
Foley, *Huntingdon*, *Buckingham*,
Ponſonby, *Egremont*, *Malmeſbury*.
Sondes, *Montford*,

DISS. For the 2d, 3d and 4th Reaſons,

St. Albans.

DISS. For the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Reaſons only,

Cliſton, *Suffolk*, *Berks*,
Spencer, *Hawke*.

DISS For all the reaſons given in this Proteſt, except thoſe in the latter parts of the 2d Reaſon, viz. beginning at theſe words, "but eſpecially on, &c." from thence to the end of that 2d Reaſon,

Selkirk.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

PRAYERS were read at the uſual time; but, as no buſineſs was expected to be done in the Houſe before the Lords had agreed to the report of the three Reſolutions*, very few Members came down. At four o'clock the Speaker could reckon only twenty-two Members preſent; in conſequence of which he adjourned the Houſe till

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

As ſoon as forty Members had aſſembled (which was about four o'clock) Mr. Hatſell, the Clerk, gave them notice, that he had juſt received a letter from the Speaker, intimating, that he was ſo much indiſpoſed as to be unable to come down to the Houſe this day, but hoped that he ſhould be ſufficiently recovered by to-morrow, as to be capable of attending in his place.

Mr. Steele then roſe, and adverting to the Speaker's indiſpoſition, remarked, that it was hardly probable, from what he had heard of the matter, that he would be able to attend, with convenience to himſelf or regard to his health, before Thurſday. He would therefore move, that the Houſe do now adjourn to Thurſday next, which was inſtantly agreed to.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

The Speaker's indiſpoſition ſtill continuing, a ſufficient number of Members did not come down to form a Houſe. The laſt adjournment, therefore, ſtands over to the day following.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2.

At four o'clock, upwards of 150 members had taken their places.

Mr. Hatſell, the Clerk, then addreſſed the Houſe in theſe words, viz. "It is with extreme concern that I inform you of a melancholy event which happened this morning—I mean the death of Mr. Speaker."

He then deſired the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace.

Mr. Roſe expreſſed his hopes, that after the unpleaſing intelligence which they had juſt received, no gentleman would object to an adjournment till Monday next.

Mr. Vyner wiſhed that precedents might be conſulted, as he doubted whether the Clerk had power to adjourn the Houſe for more than one day.

Mr. Hatſell immediately read an extract from the Journals, ſpecifying that, on the 15th of December, 1783, the Clerk, in the abſence of the Speaker, had adjourned the Houſe for two days.

Mr. Roſe was again on his legs, to ſuggeſt the propriety of taking into conſideration, on Monday next, the appointment of a new Speaker.

The queſtion was then put by the Clerk, on the motion of Mr. Roſe, that this Houſe do now adjourn till Monday; which was readily agreed to.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

The Miniſter having made his appearance in the Houſe about four o'clock, Mr. Hatſell, the Clerk, directed the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace, and place it under the table, as is the cuſtom when there is no Speaker in the chair.

The Earl of Euſton immediately roſe, and expreſſed his regret for the unexpected death of Mr. Cornwall, the late Speaker. He ſaid he ſhould not detain the Houſe long with the remarks he ſhould make in recommendation of an Hon. Gentleman whom he would now propoſe to fill the vacant chair. The gentleman he alluded to was Mr. William W. Grenville, who, he ſaid, was poſſeſſed of ſuch ſhining abilities, ſuch ſtrength of mind and conſtitution, ſuch a fund of legal as well as parliamentary knowledge, ſo great a degree of aſſiduity and attention to buſineſs, and in particular, of ſuch an acquaintance with, and attachment to, the principles of our excellent conſtitution, that there could be no doubt of his being fully competent to the diſcharge of all the duties of the high office which was now to be filled; an office always weighty and arduous, but which was now rendered particularly ſo by the very intereſting predicament in which public affairs now ſtood. He would therefore preſume to offer this gentleman to the Houſe as a proper object of their choice, not only on account of his public character, but alſo of his private one, which was of ſuch a deſcription as to add more merit to his general reputation. He concluded with moving, "That the Right Hon. W. Wyndham Grenville be appointed to fill the Speaker's chair."

Mr. Pultney had great ſatisfaction in ſeconding the noble Lord's motion for the nomination of Mr. Grenville. He had long regarded that gentleman with eſteem—he had remarked his good ſenſe and abilities, his accuracy of argumentation, his conſiderable knowledge of the laws of the kingdom, his hereditary attachment to thoſe conſtitutional principles which ought to influence every member of the Houſe, his great candour and moderation, and his converſance with the uſages and forms of Parliament. His amendments to the bill brought in by his father (the late

* For which the Reader is referred to VOL. XIV. Page 412

late Mr. George Grenville) for the determination of controverted elections, formed an auſpicious and early proof of great talents and application. For theſe reaſons, he hoped the Houſe would concur in the appointment of Mr. Grenville.

Mr. Welbore Ellis was diſpoſed to lament the peculiar ſituation of the Houſe, ariſing from two events, the deficiency of a regular opening, and the death of their late worthy Speaker: he lamented the time that had been loſt in unneceſſary debates, inſtead of proceeding with the diſpatch neceſſary to fill up the government. Under the preſent circumſtances he agreed that the uſual forms in electing a Speaker, could not be adopted: they were, therefore, juſtified in proceeding immediately to a choice.—He joined in every tribute of applauſe offered to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grenville), and was ready to pay him every reſpect; he meant, therefore, no offence to that gentleman, by the amendment he meant to propoſe to the motion, by offering his friend Sir Gilbert Elliot to the Houſe, as a proper perſon to fill the important office of Speaker: to his abilities and eloquence the whole Houſe could bear teſtimony; he had known him from his boyiſh days; he knew his zeal for the conſtitution, and for the privileges of that Houſe; he knew his great legal knowledge, his eloquence, his ability, his modeſty, and his general merit; and conſidering him in every degree qualified for the office of Speaker, he moved, by way of amendment, that the words "the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville" be omitted, and the words "Sir Gilbert Elliot" inſerted.

Mr. Frederic Montagu ſeconded the amendment propoſed by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt. He entered into a panegyric very flattering to the merit and qualifications of Sir Gilbert Elliot, of whoſe talents, learning, eloquence, and acquaintance with the cuſtoms of Parliament, and the laws of the realm, he ſpoke in high terms.

Mr. Grenville next roſe, and remarked, that, whatever might be the deciſion of the Houſe, he ſhould ever conſider himſelf as having been highly honoured by having been thought fit to fill the chair by perſons of ſuch high character as the noble Lord and the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded the motion.—He conſidered the importance of the office, which was greatly increaſed in the preſent moment, when buſineſs of ſuch delicacy and great weight was to be diſcuſſed. He trembled for his inexperience, and his inability to diſcharge the duties of that high office: he hoped therefore the Houſe would turn their eyes to the Hon. Baronet oppoſite him, (Sir Gilbert Elliot) or to ſome other gentleman more qualified to fill the chair than he felt himſelf to be, by which, he aſſured them, they would relieve his mind from much anxiety and embarraſſment.

Sir Gilbert Elliot felt himſelf highly honoured by the flattering marks of reſpect he had received from his two honourable friends (Meſſ. Ellis and Montagu). He felt the great importance of the office to which he had been nominated; the duty of the perſon filling the chair, was not merely to preſerve decency and order, and to obſerve the proceedings of the Houſe; there was a much higher duty, the duty of aſſerting the privileges of that Houſe there and elſewhere, as neceſſity might ſerve, privileges of the greateſt importance to Parliament, and to the liberties and happineſs of the people.—He felt his inadequacy to the office: when he conſidered its duties, and important truſts, and turned his eyes upon himſelf, he was convinced of the great diſproportion of his abilities to the diſcharge of the office: while there were men of ſuch great legal knowledge, and ſuperior abilities in the Houſe, he could not think of taking the office; if none of thoſe to whom he alluded, ſhould be named, he begged to aſſure the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grenville) that he ſhould have his moſt hearty ſuffrage.

The Houſe then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Grenville,

Ayes	—	215
Noes	—	144
Majority		71

Mr. Grenville was accordingly ſeated in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now moved, that the Houſe ſhould to-morrow reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the ſtate of the nation. If that motion ſhould be agreed to, he would in that Committee propoſe meaſures for providing for the exerciſe of the executive Government. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

New writs were ordered to be iſſued for the county of Surry, in the room of the Hon. William Norton, now Lord Grantley; for Dover, vacated by the death of the Hon. James Luttrell; for Rye, vacated by the Rt. Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq. the Speaker, deceaſed; and for the county of Banff, vacated by Sir James Duff's having accepted the ſtewardſhip of the Chiltern Hundreds.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

The new Speaker took the chair about four o'clock.

The queſtion being put, that the order of the day, for a Committee on the ſtate of the nation, be read,

Mr.

Mr. Loveden roſe, and, after prefacing his ſpeech with declarations of his perfect independence, obſerved, that he was not perfectly ſatisfied with the idea of proceeding to the eſtabliſhment of the Regency, without a previous inquiry into the preſent ſtate of his Majeſty's health. The report of the Phyſicians had been delivered about a month ago; and it was poſſible, that from what had occurred in the time which had ſince elapſed, a better deciſion might be formed reſpecting the probability of the King's recovery. He would therefore propoſe, that the Royal Phyſicians be again examined, before any further ſteps ſhould be taken in the reſtoration of the government. With regard to the limitation of the Regent's authority, it was not improbable that the plan which might be propoſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman for that purpoſe would greatly depend on this alternative, whether it was, in his opinion, likely that the King would ſhortly recover, or might not be reſtored to ſanity of intellect for a long time. This circumſtance gave additional force to the motion he would now make, for another examination of the Phyſicians.

The Speaker intimated to him, that the motion for reading the order of the day muſt firſt be put.

Mr. Huſſey aſked, whether any gentleman had moved the order of the day; to which the Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was very unwilling that any further delay ſhould be made in the ſettlement of the Regency, unleſs there were ſtrong and evident grounds for it. For his part, he did not ſee any neceſſity for making any further enquiry into the ſtate of his Majeſty's health. It had been ſufficiently proved, that the King was incapable of attending to public buſineſs; and that *datum* alone was an adequate ground for the two Houſes to proceed without delay in taking meaſures for reſtoring energy and effect to the government. He felt the preſſure of the preſent exigency in its full force, and was ſenſible of the misfortune of being in an official ſituation at this moment. He therefore wiſhed that no time might be loſt, in ſupplying the deficiency in the government, till his Majeſty, of whoſe recovery he was now more fully confirmed in his hopes, ſhould be reſtored to the prayers of his people. For theſe reaſons, he was not inclined to agree to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Loveden).

Mr. Fox was equally deſirous with the Right Hon. Gentleman, of avoiding all unneceſſary delay. He was, however, of opinion, that there was good reaſon for another examination of the phyſicians. Otherwiſe, he ſaid, the Houſe, in their future deliberations, muſt ground their concluſions ſolely on the report of the phyſicians given four weeks ago, and muſt ſhut their ears to every rumour, whether true or falſe, reſpecting the variations which had taken place in his Majeſty's health, either for the better or worſe, ſince that period. While that report was to form the ground-work of their proceedings, they muſt conſider the King's health as if it had been wholly unaltered from that time to the preſent moment; and in this caſe, they were not to truſt to ſanguine prophecies of his ſpeedy recovery, even if delivered by perſons of high authority (alluding to the flattering proſpects of the King's convaleſcence, mentioned a few days ago in the upper Houſe by the Lord Chancellor).—The reſtrictions intended to be propoſed would take their colour, in ſome meaſure, from the greater or leſs probability of the reſtoration of his Majeſty's health; for which reaſon, it was proper to inſtitute another enquiry before they ſhould take into conſideration the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan of limitation. The motion for a further examination was conſequently entitled to his ſupport, which he would heartily give to it.

Mr. Edwards gave his aſſent to Mr. Loveden's motion on account of the variations which muſt have been obſerved in his Majeſty's diſorder ſince the examination of the phyſicians by a Committee of the Houſe.

Mr Burke hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would be as ſpeedy as poſſible in reſtoring to the government that energy and effect which he ſo feelingly talked of. He proceeded to obſerve, that it had been ſtated by Dr. Warren in his examination before a Committee of the Houſe of Lords, that the probability of his Majeſty's cure diminiſhed in proportion to the longer continuance of the diſorder. According to this opinion, the probability of ſuch an event was now leſs than it was at the time of examination. The queſtion now was, whether the probability was really greater or leſs, as the plan of limitation would depend on that circumſtance. Another enquiry would facilitate concluſions on this point.

Mr. Vanſittart wiſhed to know, whether the other phyſicians agreed with Dr. Warren in the opinion above ſtated.

Mr. Burke, imagining that ſome doubts were entertained of Dr. Warren's ſkill, or integrity, from the manner in which this queſtion was aſked, as well as from the cry of *hear! hear!* from the Treaſury-bench, roſe in great warmth, and reprobated the idea of diſputing the abilities or honeſty of ſo very able and reſpectable a phyſician as Dr. Warren. Was it to be ſuppoſed, ſaid he, that

this gentleman would, upon oath, ſtate a falſehood, or attempt to delude and impoſe upon his examiners? He was now more ready than before to forward the propoſed additional enquiry, that all doubts might be removed on the ſubject.

Sir James Johnſtone ſaid, that there ought to be no interruption given to ſo glorious a taſk, as that of a free people ſupplying the vacancy of the executive government.

Lord North roſe to obviate any doubts which might be raiſed relative to Dr. Warren's medical talents or integrity of character. He paid that phyſician ſome high compliments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not diſpute the aſſertions in favour of Dr. Warren; but that gentleman had himſelf acknowledged, that his experience in caſes of inſanity had been comparatively ſmall. He then adverted to what Mr. Burke had ſaid of the King's illneſs; and inſinuated, that the wiſhes of that gentleman, perhaps, prompted him to ſupport the opinion of the ſmaller probability of his Majeſty's recovery. He made ſeveral other obſervations, in the courſe of which he mentioned, that from what had fallen in the debate, his ſentiments were altered with regard to the propoſition for examining the Phyſicians another time. It now became adviſeable to take that ſtep, in conſequence of doubts which had been ſuggeſted, and wiſhes that had been ſtated for being better informed of the probability of cure. He was now deſirous that the motion for going into the order of the day ſhould be withdrawn, and that a ſelect Committee ſhould be appointed to examine the Phyſicians.

Mr. Burke replied to the Miniſter, and vindicated himſelf from the malignant inſinuations he had thrown out againſt him, as if he wiſhed that the King might be long before he recovered.

Mr. Rolle ſaid a few words reſpecting the introduction of Dr. Warren's name.

Mr. Pultney was very averſe to any further delay, and oppoſed the withdrawing the order of the day.

Mr. Fox vindicated Dr. Warren from any unfriendly ſuſpicions, and repreſented him as the moſt able phyſician that this kingdom could at preſent boaſt. He then cautioned the Houſe againſt being deluded by any ſanguine declarations of the Miniſter, with regard to the likelihood of the King's ſpeedy recovery, into a form of government ruinous to the country, and which could only originate in the miſchievous deſigns of a party.

Mr. Sheridan agreed in the expediency of a further enquiry.

Mr. Vyner hoped that the examination of the phyſicians might be at the bar of the Houſe, and not in a private Committee.

Sir Peter Burrell oppoſed the propoſition for carrying on the examination *in a corner*, and recommended public evidence at the bar.

Mr. Sumner alſo ſpoke; after which the gallery was cleared, but no diviſion took place for ſome time.

Mr. Pultney having relinquiſhed his oppoſition to the withdrawing of the order of the day, it was poſtponed till Thurſday next.

A diviſion then enſued on the mode of examining the phyſicians, whether by a ſpecial Committee, or at the bar of the Houſe. The numbers were,

For a ſpecial Committee	221
Againſt it	141

The ſame Committee were named that examined the phyſicians before.

At half paſt eight, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

The Speaker not having been able at four o'clock to get forty Members within the walls of the Houſe, the Speaker and thoſe preſent retired.

The Committee appointed to examine the phyſicians, touching his Majeſty's health, met at a little paſt ten o'clock in one of the Committee-rooms adjoining to the Houſe of Commons, and continued ſitting until ſix o'clock, at which time they adjourned for two hours, having examined Sir Lucas Pepys and Dr. Willis in part only.

The Committee met again at eight o'clock, and continued to ſit till twelve.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

Gabriel Steward, Eſq. took the oaths and his ſeat for Weymouth.

The queſtion being put, that the order of the day be read, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the ſtate of the nation,

Mr. Dundas roſe, and intimated that the Committee appointed to re-examine the phyſicians would not be able to make their report to the Houſe before to-morrow; and then it would not be adviſeable to proceed to buſineſs without a due conſideration of the circumſtances ſtated in the report. He would therefore move, that the order of the day be deferred to Monday next.

To this motion the Houſe agreed without heſitation, and immediately afterwards adjourned,

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

A Houſe having been with ſome difficulty formed,

The Maſter of the Rolls moved for an adjournment till to-morrow, the report of their Committee not being yet finiſhed.

Upon that information, the Houſe immediately agreed to the motion.

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SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. Dundas roſe and ſaid, that the Committee not being ready to report, it was neceſſary that the order of the day ſhould be diſcharged; and as he believed the Committee would be enabled to report on Monday, and the report be printed by Wedneſday, he ſhould move that the order of the day be diſcharged, and that the Houſe ſhould on Wedneſday reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the ſtate of the nation.

This being agreed to, the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

A new writ was ordered to be iſſued for the election of a Citizen to ſerve in Parliament for the city of Glouceſter, in the ſtead of Sir Charles Barrow, deceaſed.

Sir Robert Smith had a petition from Colcheſter to preſent to the Houſe in favour of Mr. Tierney; but ſeeing the Houſe thin, and wiſhing it to be brought forward upon a fuller attendance, as it contained matter that he conceived would occaſion much diſcuſſion, he waived bringing it forward at that time, and gave notice that he would preſent it on Wedneſday.

Mr. Dempſter declared himſelf to be one of thoſe who did not conſider the Houſe, in its preſent ſituation, capable even of iſſuing a writ; the majority of the Houſe had however thought otherwiſe; he hoped, however, that no petitions, nor any other buſineſs, would be entered upon until the Legiſlature ſhould be rendered complete: he ſincerely wiſhed that the Hon. Baronet would poſtpone preſenting the petition until the Regency ſhould be ſettled.

Mr. Vyner ſaid, it was with much concern he had to acquaint the Houſe, that notwithſtanding the Committee above ſtairs had proceeded with every poſſible diſpatch, and with every deſire to expedite the report, it was found impoſſible to make their report, from more matter of great importance having come before the Committee than had been expected. He conſidered making part of a report to be irregular, and hoped therefore that there would be no objection to the Houſe adjourning until to-morrow, when he hoped and believed the Committee would be enabled to put the Houſe in poſſeſſion of the complete report.

The queſtion of adjournment was immediately put and carried; but previous to the Members leaving the Houſe,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that as the report could not be made until to-morrow, he ſhould to-morrow move that the Order of the Day for Wedneſday, for the Houſe going into a Committee on the ſtate of the Nation ſhould be diſcharged, and that the Houſe ſhould on Thurſday reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the State of the Nation.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

The Speaker took the chair between three and four o'clock, and at half paſt five the Miniſter appeared at the bar with the report of the ſelect Committee.

This report being brought up, and the queſtion put, that it be now read *pro forma*, Mr. Burke roſe, and objected to the reading of it. He was of opinion that the Committee had not perfectly done their duty in the examination with which they had been entruſted. They had narrowed their enquiries too much, and had conducted the buſineſs, as he thought, in a manner which could not be ſatisfactory to the Houſe. With regard to the excluſion of his Majeſty's Surgeons and Apothecaries, though he certainly thought it very proper that they ſhould have been examined as well as the Phyſicians, the Committee, he knew, were not empowered by the Houſe to examine them. But, in other reſpects, they had not performed all that might have been expected from them. His principal ground of complaint was, that, in the examination of two of the Phyſicians (Doctors Willis and Warren), though great pains had been taken to diſcover their opinions, no endeavours had been uſed to find out the ſentiments of the other Phyſicians concerning the reſpective merits of the ſyſtems adopted by thoſe two Gentlemen. This was a point that ought to have been taken into conſideration. Theſe two Phyſicians had been equalized, as it were, and left upon a par, without any attempt having been made to aſcertain a ſuperiority in either. Thus contradictory opinions and litigated facts, which might have been in ſome meaſure ſettled if a proper line of enquiry had been purſued, were left wholly undecided. He proceeded to remark, that his Majeſty's life was not ſafe, while ſuch difference of opinion prevailed among his Phyſicians. As the ſettlement of the government depended greatly on the ſuppoſed probability or improbability of the King's recovery, the preſumptions of either of thoſe contingencies ought to be fully enquired into, before any deciſive ſteps were taken for the eſtabliſhment of a Regency. For theſe reaſons, he would, in the proper ſtage, move for the recommitment of the report. At preſent he would oppoſe its being read.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the conduct of the ſelect Committee. Even from *prima facie* evidence, the Houſe would not be inclined to think that they had narrowed their enquiries, as the length of time employed in the Committee, and the ſize of the report, gave reaſons for a contrary

trary fuppofition. They had gone as fully into every particular as they had power to do. It was not to be fuppofed that they were to appreciate the merits of the fyftems purfued by the different Phyficians; that was certainly beyond the line of their duty. Even in this point, however, fomething had collaterally come out, which would contribute towards forming an opinion upon the fubject. As to the Right Hon Gentleman's aflertion, that the King's life was not fafe, he believed he alluded to the circumftance of Dr. Willis having trufted his Majefty with a razor about a month ago. But this fact had been fufficiently juftified by the Doctor himfelf.

Mr. Wyndham fupported the objections of Mr. Burke. There were good grounds, he faid, for an appreciation of the fyftem followed by the Phyficians in their treatment of the King's diforder, as fuch a mode of procedure would ultimately be of fervice, in forming an eftimate of the greater or lefs probability of cure.

Mr. Burke replied to the Minifter. He alfo defended his own conduct in the Committee.

The Solicitor-General juftified the report of the Committee, as containing an exact account of the prefent ftate of the King's health. They had proceeded, he faid, as far in their enquiries as they were authorifed to do by the Houfe.

The queftion being now put for reading the report, it was decided in the affirmative; and the Clerk having read the title of it, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burke then moved, that this report be recommitted; but his motion was rejected without a divifion, and the report was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the ftate of the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that, as the report could not conveniently be delivered in print before Thurfday, the Houfe would not be prepared for taking it into confideration till the day following. He therefore moved, that the Committee on the ftate of the nation be deferred till Friday next which was agreed to, and the Houfe then adjourned till that day.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes after four.

Sir Robert Smith read the Colchefter petition in favour of Mr. Tierney, which was received, and the difcuffion referred to Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, That the Houfe do now refolve itfelf into a Committee of the whole Houfe on the ftate of the nation; which being agreed to, the Speaker then left the chair, and Mr. Brook Watfon was called to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer got up, and after taking a flight view of the great importance of the prefent queftion, began with the Report of the Phyficians. The firft Report fufficiently ftated, that his Majefty was not in a capacity to attend public bufinefs; that his recovery was probable, but that the time of that recovery could not be precifely ftated: that the majority of thofe afflicted with the malady under which his Majefty at prevent labours, had recovered: that the longeft time did not exceed TWO years; and that many had regained the poffeffion of their faculties in fix weeks and two months. The prefent Report did not contradict thefe affertions; and notwithftanding an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had grounded the principal part of his argument on one pofition, viz. that an interval of a month had taken place betwixt the firft examination and the motion for the fecond—yet in that fpace of time the probability of his Majefty's recovery was not the lefs favourable. In this all the Phyficians had agreed, however they might have differed in points of lefs importance; notwithftanding the affertion of one of thofe Phyficians, that the probability of recovery grew lefs in proportion to the continuance of the difeafe. To confirm this affertion he referred to certain paffages in the Report. As this point was agreed to by the Phyficians, on which he congratulated the Houfe, he entered into a fhort account of the difpofition which prevailed in the Committee, fome of whom, from the complexion of the queftions which they had propofed, were anxious for a favourable Report; others feemed anxious to propofe fuch queftions as might entrap Dr. Willis, fo as to fubject him to a contradiction, but in which they were difappointed. On this he paffed a very high encomium on Dr. Willis, with refpect to his private and profeffional character as a Phyfician in the line he adopted, to which many families in the neighbourhood in which he lived had borne, and could bear teftimony; declaring, that from the conffiftency and rationality of his anfwers to the Committee and his experience in general, he was firmly of opinion, that he might rely on him beyond any of the reft of the Phyficians; and that in the prefent cafe, in confequence of his conftant attendance on his Majefty, he ought to be relied on, in preference to the reft, particularly Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren, whofe vifits were not above an hour each every other day. The three other Phyficians, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Gifborne, who daily attended

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his Majeſty from four o'clock in the afternoon to the hour of eleven the next day, concurred in one material point with Dr. Willis, viz. that notwithſtanding the time which had elapſed ſince the firſt examination took place, the hopes and probability of recovery were not the leſs favourable. He then adverted to that paſſage in the Report which tended to repreſent that undue influence had been exerciſed in repreſenting a favourable change in his Majeſty's health. If Gentlemen intended to ground any argument on this point, he hoped that they would be explicit, and riſe ſuperior to any inſinuation with reſpect to a great character, who had reſided near thirty years amongſt us, and on whoſe character not even ſlander dared attempt to fix a ſtain. On this Mr. Pitt entered into a defence of that exalted perſonage, and inſiſted that Dr. Warren's objection to the favourable report of that day was not entitled to all the weight that it apparently carried. In fine, the tenor of Mr. Pitt's arguments was, that from the Report on the table * there were ſanguine hopes of his Majeſty's ſpeedy recovery; that his Majeſty's indiſpoſition therefore ſhould be only looked on as temporary; and that it became the Houſe

* The following is an ABSTRACT of the SECOND REPORT from the COMMITTEE appointed to examine the PHYSICIANS who have attended His MAJESTY during his Illneſs, touching the preſent State of his Health.

Sir Lucas Pepys was firſt examined, and after having declared his Majeſty's incapacity of coming to Parliament, and of attending to public buſineſs, proceeded to ſtate, that his hopes of his Majeſty's recovery were the ſame as he had before founded his opinion upon;—that he could form no probable conjecture of the time that his Majeſty's diſeaſe was likely to laſt;—that on the 27th of December he ſaw his Majeſty in ſuch a calm, and approaching to a rational ſtate, that he had hopes, had it continued, ſigns of convaleſcence would ſoon have appeared; thoſe good ſymptoms appeared only for an hour, ſince which he had ſeen no ſigns of approaching convaleſcence;—his Majeſty was more eaſily controuled, and therefore he hoped he was advancing to a recovery, though no actual ſymptoms appeared;—he conſidered thoſe perſons who had made his Majeſty's ſituation their ſtudy, to be better judges of the diſorder than Phyſicians who had not made it their particular ſtudy;—there were two Surgeons and two Apothecaries who attended upon his Majeſty, beſides the Phyſicians;—they gave no regular account, but were frequently aſked;—he could truſt to their judgement and integrity in relating facts;—they had not the ſame opportunity of obſerving his Majeſty as Dr. Willis, but the ſame as the other Phyſicians;—Dr. Willis was frequently for a long time with his Majeſty, when no other perſon was preſent;—when Dr. Willis took reſt, one of his men, and a Page, attended on the King, and at ſuch time there was a poſitive order written up in the outer-room, that nobody ſhould go into his Majeſty's room without Dr. Willis's leave;—it was his opinion that a majority of perſons in his Majeſty's ſituation recover;—from the circumſtances which he ſaw on the 27th of December, he thought he could ſpeak with more certainty when he ſaid that he concluded his Majeſty would recover, than he did when he was laſt examined;—on that day his Majeſty ſpoke of his having been delirious at Windſor, but was ſurprized on being told his delirium had continued for three weeks;—no attempt had ever been made directly or indirectly to influence his account of his Majeſty;—his Majeſty's irritation had ſubſided more ſince the laſt examination than previous to it, and he thought he could ſpeak with greater certainty of his Majeſty's recovery than when laſt examined.

The Rev. Dr. *F.* Willis was next examined:—he ſtated that he had ſuch hopes of his Majeſty's recovery, that if a patient under the ſame indiſpoſition was in his houſe he ſhould not have the leaſt doubt;—he could hazard no opinion on the time his Majeſty's indiſpoſition was likely to laſt.—Upon the queſtion being aſked whether he ſaw any preſent ſigns of convaleſcence? he anſwered, '*about a fortnight ago his Majeſty would take up books and* '*could not read a line of them; he now will read ſeveral pages together, and make, in my* '*opinion, very good remarks upon the ſubject: I think in the main, his Majeſty does every thing* '*in a more rational way than he did, and ſome things extremely rational.*'—He had once or twice refuſed to ſign the certificate of his Majeſty's health, thinking him better than it implied, and had refuſed to ſign it till altered, but latterly he had ſcarcely read it over, not minding whether it was exactly agreeable to his opinion or not, rather than have any words;—he never uſed any other means to perſuade the Phyſicians to alter their accounts, than mere argument; he would not be ſure whether, on the 2d of January, he had not ſaid that the alteration ſent down by a certain Great Perſonage was not worth while diſputing, and at the ſame time that he thought it nearer the truth;—the alterations were not ſuggeſted by him—they were brought down by two Ladies;—he believed they were not adopted;—

his

Houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures as ſhould ſupply that indiſpoſition, on which he grounded the propoſitions which he ſhould afterwards ſubmit to the Houſe. He ſaid, that it was the duty of that Houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures only as neceſſity required, and which might bear with the neceſſity, without any danger or inconvenience to the reſumption of executive power in all its plenitude by the King, as ſoon as the wiſhed-for period of his recovery ſhould arrive. In order to prepare the Houſe for the reception of his Propoſitions,

his Majeſty was yeſterday [Jan. 7,] better than he had ever ſeen him; there was a greater appearance of rational interval than at any other time; there was a great deal leſs irritation; his Majeſty read, and attended to reading for an hour together;—he conſidered the ſubſiding of the irritability as a prelude to ſymptoms of convaleſcence; his Majeſty was not ſo irritable as he had been, nor did the conſequences continue a tenth part ſo long.

Dr. Warren was next examined.—He ſaw no ſigns of convaleſcence, nor, as far as he could judge, any ceſſation of the King's diſorder at any time ſince its commencement;—there was one evening, leſs than a fortnight ſince, that Sir Lucas Pepys had ſaid, that he had obſerved his Majeſty to talk more like a reaſonable man, but ſuch appearance was ſo totally gone a few hours afterwards, that he had no doubt of its being a miſapprehenſion of Sir Lucas's, ariſing from his zeal;—he ſaid Dr. Willis had written letters to the Prince of Wales, expreſſing his Majeſty to be much better than he apprehended his Majeſty to be, declaring progreſs in cure that he could not diſcover;—he ſaid he had been informed, that Dr. Willis had written a letter of the ſame deſcription to Mr. Pitt, at twelve o'clock at night, the day of the debate in the Houſe of Commons; he ſpoke to Dr. Willis on the ſubject the next morning, and told him that he did wrong to write ſuch an account, when it was not true; he afterwards enquired, and could not find that the Doctor had written ſuch a letter, and told Dr. Willis that he had done him an injury in charging him with it, as he could not prove it;—he could not recollect from whom he heard it;—when he ſpoke to Dr. Willis on the ſubject, he told him that he conſidered it as a political letter, and wrong for a phyſician to ſend; he had an opportunity of ſeeing the original letters written to Mr. Pitt on the day of the debate, and the following day;—there was one from Dr. Willis's ſon, dated at half an hour after five o'clock of the ſame day of the debate, containing a favourable account;—he could not tell whether it contained a juſt account or no, not knowing how his Majeſty was at that time;—he had thought it neceſſary to acknowledge to Dr. Willis that he had done him an injury, becauſe the Doctor had complained that he had charged him with a fact that was not true;—he had made every enquiry, but could not find that any letter had been written at twelve o'clock, and conſequently concluded there had been an error;—the Lord Chancellor had ſent to Mr. Pitt for all the letters he had received from Dr. Willis on that day, which were ſent, and which, with Mr. Pitt's anſwer, he had ſeen;—he could not ſay of whom he had the information that ſuch letter had been written;—he could not recollect ever having ſeen a paper purporting to be a copy of ſuch letter, nor had he ever heard any perſon, whoſe name he could mention, ſay, he had a copy of any ſuch ſuppoſed letter.—On the queſtion being put to Dr. Warren, whether any attempt had ever been made directly or indirectly to influence his account of the King's ſituation? he ſaid, 'Dr. 'Willis on Friday laſt made a very unwarrantable uſe of the name of a Great Perſon; I call 'it unwarrantable, becauſe I cannot believe he could have the authority to uſe it to influence 'me while the Report to be ſent to St. James's was compoſing.—The Report propoſed to 'be ſent was written thus: "His Majeſty paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a very good 'night, and is calm this morning." Dr. Willis deſired that ſome expreſſion might be 'made uſe of, indicating that his Majeſty was advanced ſince the day before in his cure; I 'objected to this, becauſe I had ample reaſon from my converſation with his Majeſty, to 'think the contrary true. Dr. Willis then ſaid, "A certain Great Perſon will not ſuffer it to 'go ſo, and it will fall upon you."—Dr. Reynolds was preſent when the words were ſpoken. 'I made no obſervation to Dr. Willis on thoſe words, but after talking with him a little 'more on the ſubject of his Majeſty, compoſed, together with Dr. Reynolds, the following 'Report: "His Majeſty paſſed yeſterday much in the ſame manner as he did the day be-'fore, has had a very good night, and is this morning as he was yeſterday." Dr. Reynolds, 'Dr. Willis, and Dr. Warren ſigned this Report; it was ſent up ſtairs, and was returned 'with an order to change the words, "as he was yeſterday," into "continues to mend." 'Dr. Warren deſired the honour of an audience; and upon ſtating his reaſons why no 'amendment had taken place, the words, "continues to mend," were given up, and 'the ſentence, "is this morning in a comfortable way," was ſubſtituted in their place.'

[Here Dr. Warren's examination cloſed the firſt day of the Committee's examination.]

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propoſitions, he took a review of the preparatory ſteps which had been already taken in this buſineſs. He inſiſted that the delegate ought not to poſſeſs the full powers of the principal; and in order to ſupport this law, he entered into a ſhort hiſtory of the moſt remarkable Regencies. Thoſe Regencies were fettered with permanent Councils; but it was not his deſign to follow them in that reſpect, as he did not think in this point they had followed the genius of the conſtitution. He was well aware that it would be ſaid,

The SECOND DAY, Jan. 8, was begun by the ſecond Examination of

Sir Lucas Pepys, which went principally to the ſubject of the alteration of the Report, and to the general endeavours of the Phyſicians to repreſent his Majeſty's ſituation as favourable as poſſible, conſiſtent with truth.

Sir George Baker was next examined;—he ſaw no ſigns of convaleſcence;—he believed that a majority of perſons afflicted with his Majeſty's malady, at his time of life, did not recover;—he conſidered his Majeſty's remaining nearly the ſame as at the laſt examination, to make no difference in the hopes of a recovery;—he ſtated, that when his Majeſty had ſlept one night but four or five hours, Dr. Willis had inſiſted, that unleſs it was reported that he had "paſſed a very good night," he would not ſign the Report, and that he refuſed to ſign with the words a "good night," and did not ſign till his requeſt was complied with;—he knew not by whoſe authority the order was iſſued, excluding perſons from entering, as they were uſed to do, the King's apartment, unleſs with the permiſſion of Dr. Willis or his ſon, but was told by Dr. Willis that he had written the order;—he knew of no probable cauſe for ſuch order;—no attempt had ever been made to influence him in his report of the King's ſituation.

Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds was next examined; he ſtated his Majeſty to be more quiet, more obſervant of the admonition of his medical attendants, and in perhaps a ſtill better ſtate of general health, which were favourable circumſtances, and which he hoped led to amendment; but he could not ſay that there was any actual amendment at preſent in his Majeſty's principal complaint;—his Majeſty's recovery was not militated againſt by the preſent duration of his complaint, few recovering ſo ſoon from ſuch maladies;—his Majeſty was more eaſily controuled than he was a fortnight ſince;—he conſidered it a favourable circumſtance towards a recovery;—his Majeſty's bodily health has not declined, he appears to be alert and active;—his Majeſty's general health has improved within the laſt month;—he conſidered the improvement of bodily health, without any proportionate improvement of mental ſanity, a probable ſymptom of mental convaleſcence;—he was preſent, he ſaid, when the diſcuſſion took place between Dr. Warren and Dr. Willis, on the 2d of January, reſpecting the account to be ſent to St. James's on that day, and related what paſſed in a ſimilar manner as related before by Dr. Warren;—he had heard of the prohibition to enter the King's apartment without the permiſſion of Dr. Willis, but knew of nothing that had rendered ſuch a prohibition neceſſary;—he knew not by whoſe authority the order had been put up, but had heard Dr. Willis ſay it was by order of the Lord Chancellor.

On the THIRD DAY, Jan. 9,

Dr. Thomas Giſborne was examined;—he conſidered his Majeſty's bodily ſtate of health to be better than it had been three weeks ago, that he was more quiet, and that it might be hoped theſe ſigns were a prelude to further amendment;—he knew of the order, but of no neceſſity for it;—he underſtood it was put up by Dr. Willis, on the advice of the Lord Chancellor, who had been acquainted that too many perſons went into the King's apartment;—he knew not of any perſons ever having gone in at improper times, or that his Majeſty had ever been prevented from ſleeping by any perſons entering his room;—he knew of no difference having happened between Dr. Willis and Dr. Warren;—he knew of no medicines adminiſtered to the King by the preſcription of Dr. Willis unknown to the other Phyſicians;—none of the medicines adminiſtered by his Majeſty's Phyſicians had had the effect to be withed;—he conſidered his Majeſty's chance of a recovery as good at preſent as when he was examined before the laſt Committee.

Dr. F. Willis being again called in and examined, declared his Majeſty's chance of a recovery to be much greater than when he had been examined before the former Committee;—he conſidered his Majeſty's being able to take up books, and make good remarks upon the ſubject, as a more ſolid ground of hope of a recovery, than any that had happened previous to the laſt Committee;—he founded his hope upon the effect of judgment, and 27 years experience.—Dr. Willis here mentioned ſeveral of the medicines which had been

ſaid, that in each of thoſe Regencies the whole of the executive power was delegated. This was a point he was not diſpoſed to deny; but in return, he was determined that whatever powers ſhould be delegated on the preſent occaſion, ſhould be put into the hands of one alone, and not divided amongſt a Council, as was the caſe in the Regencies he alluded to. But though this might be done for the wiſeſt purpoſe, yet as he had already ſaid, he ſhould not follow it. He meant to purſue a more eligible alternative; which was, to give the whole

adminiſtered to his Majeſty, which were the bark, ſaline medicines, and alterative pills, with a very trifling part of calomel;—he very rarely miſſed radically curing any who came under his care within three months of their being attacked;—*he had hopes of a more ſpeedy recovery than when he was before the laſt Committee, becauſe every bad ſymptom was abated, and his Majeſty would attend to any ſubject in a much better manner than he had ever hoped he would have done within ſo ſhort a period of time*;—his Majeſty's progreſs towards convaleſcence was greater than what was generally made within the ſame time in ſimilar caſes;—he was confirmed in his former opinion that his Majeſty's diſorder was occaſioned by the weight of buſineſs, by ſevere exerciſe, by too great abſtemiouſneſs, and by little reſt.

Dr. Warren was again examined, and ſpoke more particularly to the letter ſuppoſed to have been written by Dr. Willis to Mr. Pitt, the firſt account of which he had learnt from rumour, the ſecond by a meſſage delivered by Sir Lucas Pepys from the Prince of Wales, deſiring him to enquire into the ſtate of his Majeſty's health at a particular time, becauſe the Prince had been informed that a letter had been written by Dr. Willis, ſtating that the King was in a very good way at that time, when the Prince underſtood he really was not ſo;—he had ſeen his Majeſty reading two or three times, but not more than a line or two at a time, and always in a manner giving ſtrong proof of his malady;—he had ſeen his Majeſty yeſterday (January 8), and he was no better than ſince the commencement of his diſorder;—no difference of opinion had exiſted with reſpect to his Majeſty's medicines and diet.

On the FOURTH DAY, Jan. 10,

Dr. F. Willis was again examined; the firſt part of his examination went to ſtrengthen what he had before ſaid of the favourable proſpect of a recovery; the latter to ſhew that his Majeſty had been diſturbed by perſons going improperly into his apartment; once in particular he was prevented from going to ſleep by Dr. Warren's entering;—he told Dr. Warren at that time, that it was improper to go in, becauſe his Majeſty had had a bad night, that he had juſt had half an hour's ſleep, and that the Pages thought he was falling to ſleep again;—he ſaw no particular neceſſity for Dr. Warren's going in;—when Dr. Warren went into the Pages' room, Mr. Braund or Mr. Compton, the Pages, deſired Dr. Warren would not go in, in his preſence; he ſaid to them, as he had before ſaid to him (Dr. Willis) that he muſt go in, for he was a *ſpy* upon them all;—he had, ſince that time, ſigned a paper, at the deſire of Sir Lucas Pepys and Dr. Warren, that Dr. Warren had not by going into the room *waked* his Majeſty, but had not ſigned any paper intimating that Dr. Warren had not gone in when it was thought he might have *prevented his Majeſty from ſleeping*;—his making uſe of the mention of a certain Great Perſon not ſuffering a particular report to go, was becauſe he preſumed the Perſonage knew from the Pages that his Majeſty had paſſed a better night, and was in a better way than the report ſignified;—the order for prohibiting perſons entering into his Majeſty's apartment, without his or his ſon's leave, he wrote and put up by order of the Lord Chancellor;—his Majeſty had frequently been diſturbed by the ſurgeons and apothecaries entering at improper times.—Speaking again of his Majeſty's reading, he ſaid the books were of the King's ſelection, and that he had read many times in a day, more than one day in the laſt ſix;—his Majeſty was better yeſterday, and continued to ſhew ſigns of attention and power of reflection to the time of his going to bed;—his Majeſty frequently converſes on what he has read ſeveral hours afterwards, and gives as good an account of any book he has read, either ſince or before his illneſs, as moſt people can;—he conſidered his Majeſty's ſo attending to reading to be convaleſcence at the time, and a certain ſign of his recovery;—he ſcarcely entertained a doubt of recovery.

On the FIFTH DAY, Jan. 12,

Dr. Willis's examination was continued;—her Majeſty had a report of the King's health every hour, which report muſt neceſſarily frequently be more favourable than the St. James's account, which is taken in a morning, when his Majeſty's ſymptoms appear always the worſt;—he conſidered the St. James's account to be leſs favourable than ſtrictly true.

Dr.

whole of the power to One under certain limitations and reſtrictions; and in doing this he conceived that he conſulted the dignity of the Regent. As to the diſſolution of Parliament, he was not diſpoſed to lay any reſtriction on that: he thought it but reaſonable, if it was deemed neceſſary, that the people ſhould be recurred to. He declared that he did not intend to impoſe any reſtrictions that ſhould trench on the exerciſe of executive government in any one thing that could tend to the ſafety and welfare of the kingdom.

Dr. Giſborne was again called in;—he ſaid he had ſeen his Majeſty on Friday evening, between eight and ten o'clock; that he played at piquet with the King;—that there were material changes in his Majeſty for the better.

Dr. Warren was again called in and examined, and after having declared his Majeſty's being that morning in a very irritated ſtate, proceeded to lay before the Committee an account of the conſultation the Phyſicians had had with Dr. Willis, and of the Doctor's ſubſequent conduct:—Dr. Warren ſaid, "The day that I introduced Dr. Willis to the King, I ſummoned the reſt of his Majeſty's Phyſicians to a conſultation at my houſe.—It was there firſt ſettled as a principle, that quiet of body and mind were to be endeavoured to be obtained by every means poſſible; and that every thing ſhould be carefully kept from his Majeſty that might tend to prevent this deſirable acquiſition. It was ſettled that a regular coercion ſhould be made uſe of—that every thing ſhould be kept from his Majeſty that was likely to excite any emotion—that though his Majeſty had not ſhewn any ſigns of an intention to injure himſelf, yet that it was abſolutely neceſſary, conſidering the ſudden impulſes to which his diſtemper ſubjects people, to put every thing out of the way that could do any miſchief.—To all this Dr. Willis aſſented—yet the very next day he put a razor into his Majeſty's hand, and a penknife.—When I ſaw the Doctor next, I aſked him how he could venture to do ſuch a thing—he ſaid, he ſhuddered at what he had done. As he made uſe of this expreſſion, I did not think it neceſſary to ſay much to him upon the ſubject.—On the 12th of December, as I apprehend, the King took a walk in the garden, and ſome of the Royal Children were ſhewn to him—this produced a conſiderable emotion, which was accompanied with acts demonſtrating that emotion, as I was informed, to the beſt of my memory, by Mr. Keate.—Notwithſtanding this effect of ſeeing the children, Dr. Willis, the next day, introduced that perſon whoſe great and amiable qualities we all know muſt neceſſarily make her the deareſt and tendereſt object of his Majeſty's thoughts:—the interview was ſhort. His Majeſty was ſoon afterwards in a great ſtate of irritation, and the ſtrict coercion was, I believe, for the firſt time, actually applied that night—the bliſters were put on that night likewiſe. The next time that I ſaw Dr. Willis, I ſpoke to him upon this ſubject with ſome degree of ſharpneſs, becauſe it was contrary to my opinion and contrary to what had been ſettled in conſultation; for it had been ſettled, that whatever could be done by deliberation, ſhould be referred to conſultation; that the conduct of his Majeſty, in the interior room, ſhould be left to Dr. Willis's diſcretion, becauſe it did not admit of deliberation.—I do not know that I convinced the Doctor that his opinion was wrong, but that the act was contrary to what was laid down in conſultation could not be denied.—I was always conſidered by the higheſt authority as the firſt Phyſician, and therefore thought myſelf particularly reſponſible: I thought myſelf obliged to look into, and to enquire after every thing that related to his Majeſty: I did not ſuppoſe myſelf in a different ſituation upon the arrival of Dr. Willis, and therefore took the liberty of ſpeaking to him with ſome degree of authority.—I remember, when his three attendants arrived, I ſent for them into the Phyſicians room, examined them very carefully, particularly as to the temper with which they conducted themſelves towards thoſe whom they attended, and ſpoke to them, as they were ſtrangers to me, in ſuch a manner as to let them know that their conduct would be ſtrictly obſerved. My being firſt Phyſician made me talk to Dr. Willis about every thing that I heard of, that did not appear to be quite accurate, and ſometimes led to diſputes. I informed the Doctor, that he was there in a double capacity, as Phyſician, and attendant on his Majeſty in the interior room—that I muſt take my ſhare in directing whatever related to him in the capacity of Phyſician, though I ſhould not interfere with reſpect to the conduct of his Majeſty in the interior room. Not many days after this tranſaction, I obſerved a book in his Majeſty's hands, which affected me much, and immediately determined me to bring a charge againſt Dr. Willis, for what I thought bad practice. I do not mean to bring the ſtory of this book as a fault, becauſe I believe there was no intention to convey ſuch a book to his Majeſty; it was the play of King Lear, not in a volume of Shakeſpeare, but it was a corrected Lear, by Colman, and mixed with his plays. I can have no reaſon to think that Dr. Willis could ſuſpect that ſuch a play was in that volume. His Majeſty told me

dom, which he had conſulted in every ſtep he had taken in this momentous proceeding; hoping that gentlemen would keep it in their minds, that the propoſitions he was about to ſubmit were only intended to ſupply the temporary incapacity of the King; and if it ſhould be found that that incapacity was protracted, he did not doubt but the wiſdom of the two Houſes would provide a proper remedy; but until that period arrived, he did not think himſelf authoriſed to anticipate it.—Thoſe reſtrictions might be then taken off, or qualified

'that Dr. Willis brought him the book, and Dr. Willis did not deny it when I ſpoke to 'him on the ſubject. I do not bring this as a fault, but it was the circumſtance that deter-'mined me to put in execution what I had been thinking of before, with reſpect to Dr. 'Willis; for his Majeſty's obſervations on the book affected me ſtrangely. I carried an 'account of this to the Prince of Wales, and he deſired me, as he had done in every caſe 'of difficulty that had happened, from the beginning of the illneſs, to lay the affair before 'the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor went to Kew, I believe; and the reſult was, 'when I ſaw the Lord Chancellor, that the rules of the conſultation ſhould be ſtrictly obeyed. 'Dr. Willis has, a ſecond time, introduced the ſame great and amiable perſon. I was in-'formed, that ſome degree of irritation came on in the night; but having collected, as I 'thought, from ſeveral circumſtances, that the power of introducing perſons to his Majeſty 'was to be left entirely to Dr. Willis, I did not make any complaint about it.' He remembered the converſation on his calling himſelf a *ſpy upon them all*: 'I went upon a cer-'tain morning, immediately after my arrival at Kew, into the anti-chamber, and aſked the 'Page how his Majeſty did? He replied that he had had a very bad night, was juſt then fallen 'aſleep, and you muſt not go in. *You know, ſaid I, that I am a ſpy, and muſt ſee the King*; '—I did not mean then; and went immediately to the Phyſicians room. This was ſpoken 'in a very good-natured manner, and meant no more than that I, from my ſituation, was 'an inſpector.—Will the Committee pleaſe to conſider, whether any man, who ever meant 'to be a ſpy, ever told it of himſelf.'—The concluding part of his evidence went merely to Doctor Willis's acquieſcence in the uſe of bliſters, and that there was not leſs probability of his Majeſty's recovery at preſent than when he was examined before the laſt Committee.

Sir George Baker was again called in, and examined; he never obſerved his Majeſty ſince his indiſpoſition, capable of reading with any attention and obſervation, for any length of time together;—he obſerved ſymptoms of his Majeſty's diſorder on the 22d of October, and then communicated his apprehenſions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by note;—he had not mentioned his apprehenſions to any other perſon near his Majeſty from that time to the time of his next attack;—he ſaw at preſent no ſigns of convaleſcence;—as far as he knew by experience, and from the experience of Dr. Batty, the calculation of nine out of ten recovering, was incredible;—he conſidered his Majeſty's chance of a recovery to be equally good as at the time when he was examined before the laſt Committee.

Sir Lucas Pepys was again examined; he knew of no inſtance of his Majeſty's being prevented from going to ſleep by any improper interruption;—he produced a paper written by himſelf, and ſigned by Dr. Willis on the 25th of December, certifying that Dr. Warren had never diſturbed his Majeſty out of his ſleep.

On the SIXTH DAY, Jan. 13,

Dr. Willis was again examined; he remembered the conſultation, which was concerning medicines in particular;—he remembered his having put a razor and penknife into the hands of his Majeſty the day after the conſultation, for which he aſſigned the following reaſons; —'His Majeſty had not been ſhaved for a long while, perhaps a fortnight or three weeks; 'and the perſon that had been uſed to ſhave him, could not complete the parts of his upper 'and under lips; and being confident, from the profeſſions and humour of his Majeſty at 'that moment, I ſuffered his Majeſty to ſhave his lips himſelf; and then he deſired that he 'might have his whole face lathered, that he might juſt run it over with a razor, and he 'did ſo in a very calm manner. His nails alſo wanted cutting very much; and upon his 'aſſurance, and upon my confidence in his looks, I ſuffered him to cut his own nails with 'a penknife, while I ſtood by him.—It is neceſſary for a Phyſician, eſpecially in ſuch caſes, 'to be able to judge at the moment whether he can confide in the profeſſions of his patient; 'and I was never diſappointed in my opinion, whether the profeſſions of the patient were 'to be relied on or no.'——He remembered ſaying, in a converſation with Dr. Warren on the ſubject, no ſuch thing as his having ſhuddered at what he had done; he ſaid he was ſure thoſe inſtruments were ſafe in his Majeſty's hands.—Speaking upon the charge of having improperly

liſſed in proportion to the neceſſity preſcribed. He next ſubmitted his Reſolutions, after having dwelt for a ſhort time on the neceſſity and propriety of each—the heads of which are as follow:

"That as the perſonal exerciſe of the Crown is retarded by the illneſs of his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales be requeſted to take upon himſelf, during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs, and in his name, (as a Regent) the execution of all the royalties, functions, and conſtitutional authorities of the King, under ſuch reſtrictions as ſhall be hereafter mentioned."

The firſt of theſe was, "That the Regent ſhall be prevented from conferring any honours or additional marks of Royal favour by grants of Peerage to any perſon, except to thoſe of his Majeſty's iſſue who ſhall obtain the age of 21.

"That he ſhall be prevented from granting any patent place for life, or any reverſionary grant of any patent place, other than ſuch as required by law to be for life, and not during pleaſure.

"That the care of his Majeſty being to be repoſed in her Majeſty, the officers of his Majeſty's houſehold are to be under the direction of her Majeſty, and not ſubject to the controul of the Regent.

"That the care of his Majeſty be repoſed in the Queen, to be aſſiſted with a Council."

As ſoon as the Reſolutions were ſubmitted, he begged to be heard in ſupport of each. Having ſtated the arguments which he conceived might be urged againſt the firſt—the deprivation of the power of the creation of peers—he was ready to acknowledge, that this was one of the cleareſt prerogatives of the Crown; that it had been laudably exerciſed in the reward of merit; but as it might be ſaid to be one of the perſonal prerogatives of Majeſty, he wiſhed on that very account to preſerve it, ſo as to be found entire on the reſtoration of his Majeſty. This reſtriction might be imputed to motives leſs pure; as tending to nouriſh a cabal in the Lords, who had hitherto ſupported the conſtitutional meaſures which he had the honour of bringing forward, and who, from that diſpoſition,

improperly ſuffered his Majeſty to have ſeveral interviews with ſome of the Royal Family, he ſaid, 'I am very ſure that ſuch occurrences can ſcarce be too frequent, as it comforts 'the patient to think he is with his family, and that they are affectionate to him; and upon 'enquiries of patients who have been cured of the ſame indiſpoſition, they have always 'mentioned thoſe occurrences having given them the greateſt comfort, and, as they thought, 'helped very much towards a recovery.'——The meeting of his Majeſty with the Queen, and the youngeſt Princeſs, was moving and affectionate; he ſhewed the greateſt marks of parental affection for the Princeſs, and of attention to the Queen, with whom he converſed for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour;—he was preſent, but was not a judge whether his Majeſty's converſation was diſordered at the end or not, as his Majeſty ſpoke ſeveral ſentences in German, but at the concluſion of the interview, the King took leave of the Queen and Princeſs very properly.—Upon what had been ſaid by Dr. Warren relative to his Majeſty's having the play of King Lear put into his hands, he declared as follows: 'His Ma'jeſty aſked me to give him the tragedy of King Lear. I told him it was improper. He 'then deſired to have Foote's plays, and Colman's. I did not know that Colman had put 'out an edition of King Lear; indeed I had never read Colman's works; and when I told 'it to the Chancellor, he told me he was as ignorant of it as I was; and when I was 'charged by Dr. Warren for giving his Majeſty it, I thought I had not done it, and poſi'tively ſaid I had not; and it being the ſame day that Dr. Warren had charged me, in a 'moſt extraordinary manner, for writing what I had not, and doing with a political view 'what I did not, I really thought the Doctor had charged me as falſely with the one as 'the other, and was very much ſurpriſed, when I went into the Pages' room, to ſee that 'King Lear was, I think, in the third volume of Colman's works.—But be it as it may, 'it was of no conſequence, for at that time his Majeſty could not read three words in any 'book.'—The concluding part of this examination went to ſhew that his Majeſty being at times ſenſible of his being King, and of his being confined in a room, was ſubject to ſudden guſts of paſſion, upon any trifling contradiction, and required a more delicate behaviour than he had for ſome time required.

The laſt part of the Report is a ſhort examination of Dr. Willis, ſen. and Dr. John Willis, relative to the latter being a Phyſician, and by whoſe authority he had been called in, and whether he was to be conſidered as a Phyſician, or as an aſſiſtant to his father.—The examination relative to this ſubject was taken on the third day (Jan. 9,) but the Committee conſidering Dr. Willis, ſen. fully informed of every particular neceſſary to the object of their enquiry, which could have been ſtated by Dr. J. Willis, they forbore to examine the latter to his Majeſty's ſituation, conceiving that it was of the utmoſt importance that their Report ſhould not be any longer deferred.

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might not be thought to look favourable on thoſe who were to ſucceed him.—This he denied, declaring that he was certain it would not oppugn any meaſures that were brought forward for the benefit of the nation—let the Miniſter be whom he might. As to the real eſtate of his Majeſty, that was rendered unalienable, by an act in the reign of Queen Anne; and as to his perſonal eſtate, he believed it was expreſſed on our ſtatute books by the title of *Jure Coronæ*.—This latter article he believed would bear no conteſt. As to the houſehold, and thoſe who had the care of his Majeſty's perſon, a difficulty aroſe which he was at a loſs to get over—as the chief of the former had the nomination of the reſt.

Mr. Watſon then read the Reſolutions.

Mr. Powys next got up. He ſaid he neither liked the Reſolutions, nor the ground on which they were raiſed. From the beginning, the entire ſyſtem on which that monſtrous ſuperſtructure was to be raiſed, had met with his diſapprobation. The Hon. Gentleman then adduced many arguments to ſhew that the Regency ſhould be entire—that the powers and prerogatives of each of the eſtates were in the beginning granted for the wiſeſt and the beſt purpoſes—and that the experience of ages had confirmed this beyond contradiction. The powers of the King eſpecially were coeval with the conſtitution, created by the people, from whom the three eſtates derived their power. The intereſt of the three were different the one from the others. In order that one might be a check upon the other, a ſeparate intereſt was annexed to each, that each might preſerve itſelf entire, for the mutual benefit of the whole. Judge Blackſtone ſupported thoſe ſentiments—our Parliaments bore teſtimony to the propriety of them—and our ſtatute books confirmed them, particularly in the preambles, where the rights and privileges of the crown were always regarded as the very corner ſtone of the Conſtitution. He then ſhewed, from the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and ſeveral acts of parliament, that the crown was hereditary, and that the Prince of Wales had a right to all the powers of executive government; which was tacitly acknowledged even by thoſe who aſſerted that he had no right to the Regency beyond any other ſubject; for thoſe very gentlemen had acknowledged that he had a preferable and irreſiſtible claim, which could not be diſputed, except on the grounds of a total excluſion. What had the Prince done? Had he raiſed himſelf above the laws? Had he attempted to wreſt the ſceptre from his father? Had he acted as a diſobedient ſon? After all, he could not be perſuaded that the object of theſe Reſolutions was intended to counteract the inconvenience which might ariſe on the recovery of his Majeſty. With reſpect to the reſumption of the Government, ſpecious as this appeared, it could not but be ſeen through. But if it really was the object, it certainly defeated itſelf: for, provided ſuch a thing ſhould happen, did any man in his ſenſes imagine that any reſtriction with reſpect to the Houſe of Peers, or by drilling the Houſe of Commons, in caſe any violent meaſures ſhould take place, would be of any avail, as long as the Regent had the command of the navy and the army? He thought the buſineſs calculated to create party feuds, not only amongſt the people, but in a family but too much already afflicted—to ſet the mother againſt the ſon, and the ſon againſt the mother. He obſerved, that Mr. Pitt ſaid that the Regent ſhould have the choice of his political ſervants. What was meant by this? It was notorious, that ſeveral members of that and the Upper Houſe compoſed that houſehold, and of courſe it muſt have great influence in the political ſcale. The influence of one of theſe officers, he believed, was recent in the mind of every gentleman preſent.

Mr. Powys then propoſed an amendment, the purport of which was,

"That the Prince of Wales ſhould be inveſted with all the executive authority of the Sovereign, without any limitations."

This amendment being read by the chairman,

Lord North reprobated the Reſolutions, and the entire ſyſtem which gave birth to them.—His Lordſhip inſiſted that they tended in every part to a violation of the conſtitution, and that it was the intereſt of the Houſe to guard the rights of the Crown, which the Reſolution in queſtion evidently went to diminiſh in the article which reſtricted the creation of Peers. He obſerved, that in the reign of George I. a bill was brought into the Houſe for limiting the Peerage.—This bill was brought in by the Miniſtry on ſeeing that Monarch ſink into years, and conceiving that the Prince of Wales was not diſpoſed to favour them very much. Even thoſe Lords who were in oppoſition to that Miniſtry ſupported it, becauſe they conceived that it would contribute to their importance. But the Commons perceiving that it would have that effect, and that it would preclude ſuch of their body as might be entitled to that dignity, ſpurned it with becoming indignation; this was evinced in the majority; for it was thrown out by 269. His Lordſhip then warned the Houſe of the danger that might accrue, in ſending this Reſolution up to the Houſe of Peers without any limitation in point of time; for moſt certain it was, that their Lordſhips would not conſent to the repeal of a bill, which was plainly calculated to increaſe their importance.

His

His Lordſhip conjured the Houſe to weigh the ſubject well before they came to a determination which might involve themſelves and their poſterity in the worſt of evils. The maxims of the conſtitution ſhould not be changed on every ſlight occaſion. His Lordſhip then ſhewed that this deſire to alter the fixed principles of the conſtitution had operated to the deſtruction of the Spaniſh *Cortes*, and the grandeur and ſtability of the Roman Empire, which he proved from the example of Sertorius, Julius Cæſar, and others. He therefore hoped, that the apprehenſion of a change of Miniſters would not influence them to change the conſtitution.

Mr. Viner followed Lord North. His argnments were particularly pointed againſt the limitations; they tended, he ſaid, to annihilate the executive branch of the Government.

Colonel Fullarton ſpoke in favour of Mr. Powys's amendment; and introduced a very pertinent as well as ſtriking precedent from the hiſtory of France in the time of Charles the Victorious, in ſupport of his opinion.

Lord Belgrave congratulated the Houſe on the manner in which this buſineſs had been conducted. His Lordſhip made a number of obſervations on the laſt report of the phyſicians. He did not mean to criminate Dr. Warren, as an improper or unfit perſon to attend his Majeſty, nor to approve of Dr. Willis as a fit and proper perſon. He did not take upon him to decide the comparative merits of the different phyſicians; but conceived from the whole report, that there was a very high probability of his Majeſty's recovery. He paid many compliments to his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Pitt). He conceived that this buſineſs would make an important æra in the hiſtory of this country; and that immortal honour would redound to the Miniſter, for preſerving the rights and liberties of the nation, upon this important criſis.

Mr. Grenville proceeded to obſerve, that the propoſed reſtrictions he conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary for the inteſtine tranquility of the country. In arguing the point, he thought it proper that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's name ſhould be made uſe of as little as poſſible; whatever was done by Parliament could not be from any diſguſt to the Prince, but as a barrier againſt thoſe who might adviſe him ill. Reſpecting the King's perſonal property, it ſurely could not be decent to deprive him of it on the very firſt moment of his malady. The nation ſhould be given to underſtand, that Parliament was not going to depoſe the King on the throne, but only to fill up thoſe functions neceſſary for the conduct of Government. On all theſe conſiderations, he ſhould give his vote for the reſtrictions.

Mr. Sheridan entered into a brilliant defence of the party Mr. Pitt had aſſerted likely to form a cabal, and retorted on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe.—He made ſeveral remarks upon the Report, and upon the random ſpeaking of Dr. Willis. He conſidered the reſtrictions to ſpring from the ſuppoſition of the Prince being likely to give his confidence to thoſe perſons who were not at preſent in office, and that they were meant as a chaſtiſement to the Prince for his choice. —He deprecated the Reſolutions as very dangerous, as unconſtitutional, and as tending to create jealouſy between the Repreſentatives of the People, and the Repreſentative of the King; as forming a weak and crippled Government, and as arming a mother againſt a ſon.

Mr. Fox oppoſed the ſyſtem of the Right Hon. Gentleman in warm terms. He particularly ſpoke againſt that part of the limitations which prevented the Regent from giving away patent places. The reſtriction of Peerage he alſo condemned as very impolitic and unconſtitutional.

Mr. Drake, Mr. Martin, Mr. Edwards, and ſeveral other gentlemen, alſo ſpoke.

On a diviſion, the numbers were,

For Mr. Powys's amendment		154
Againſt it	— —	227
Majority for the Miniſter	——	73

Another amendment was afterwards made, purporting that, in the Reſolution reſpecting the Peerage, there be inſerted theſe words, viz. "for a time to be limited."

This amendment produced a diviſion, when there appeared,

For it	— —	159
Againſt it	— —	216
Majority	— — ——	57

All the Reſolutions were then put and agreed to; and they were ordered to be reported on Monday, to which day the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee to that Reſolution which he had ſubmitted to them on Friday laſt, reſpecting the care of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the nomination of the officers of the Royal Houſehold. It was one conſolation, amidſt the univerſal regret for the King's indiſpoſition, that there was a great perſonage in whoſe hands the care of the Sovereign could be truſted with peculiar ſafety. If this charge ſhould be committed to her Majeſty, it was proper to grant ſuch powers as were incident to the charge, that the Royal dignity might not be in the ſmalleſt degree impaired during the illneſs of the Sovereign. They ought not to forget that

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his Majeſty was ſtill a King, and that it would argue a great want of loyalty and reſpect to deprive him while he remained in ſo helpleſs a ſtate, of any ſhare of his accuſtomed pomp or external dignity. For this reaſon, all the officers of the Houſehold ought ſtill to continue in the immediate ſervice of his Majeſty, without any one of them being transferred to the Regent. It had been ſaid, that the conferring of the patronage of the Houſehold on the Queen would create a degree of influence, which might in no immaterial degree fetter and counteract the government of the future Regent. But he did not foreſee any ſuch diſagreeable proſpect. Patronage in general, he was ready to acknowledge, was a political evil; and to ſeparate any conſiderable portion of it from the executive power was alſo to be conſidered as an evil. But in this caſe there was nothing to apprehend, as her Majeſty could not be ſuſpected of any wiſh to raiſe a factious oppoſition againſt the political meaſures of her own Son. He would not, he ſaid, enter minutely into the diſcuſſion of this objection raiſed againſt the conferring any degree of patronage on the Queen, till he ſhould have heard a more exact ſtatement of arguments adduced againſt it.

The Chairman then read the Reſolution above referred to, which was to the following purport, viz. That the care of the perſon of the King, during his indiſpoſition, ſhall be veſted in the Queen; that her Majeſty ſhall alſo have power to remove from, and appoint to, any of the offices of the Royal Houſehold; and that to enable her Majeſty the better to diſcharge ſuch truſt, a Council ſhall be nominated to adviſe her in all matters relating thereto; and that this Council ſhall be empowered to examine the King's phyſicians from time to time, as they may ſee occaſion, with regard to the ſtate of his Majeſty's health, and ſhall make a report to Parliament of the reſult of ſuch examination.

Lord Mansland, after reprobating the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's whole ſyſtem as an entire novelty and violation of all conſtitutional principles, more particularly combated the preſent Reſolution. He would ſay, and he dared to ſay it, that the care of his Majeſty's perſon ought not to be committed to the Queen. As a ſubject and a man he would ſay, that he entertained the higheſt opinion of her Majeſty's virtues; but the tenderneſs and fortitude of her Majeſty for the recovery of the King, was one objection that weighed with him againſt committing the care of his Majeſty's perſon to the Queen. In the next place, the continuance of his Majeſty in his preſent ſituation might be to the intereſt of the Queen. He did not ſay that this would be the caſe, nor did he expect that gentlemen would do ſo much injuſtice to his feelings, as to place an illiberal conſtruction on his expreſſions; but he would ſay, that novelty was faſcinating, and in this inſtance he believed it could not be denied, that the Reſolution, if adopted, would place a power in the hands of the Queen beyond that which the conſtitution was acquainted with: power was faſcinating. His Lordſhip, in order to bring the ſituation of the Prince and the Queen into a clearer point of view in caſe this mode was adopted, alluded to a ſomewhat ſimilar ſituation. Let us, ſaid he, for a moment, ſuppoſe that a noble Lord had diſpoſed of his affairs in this manner: My ſon ſhall poſſeſs my eſtate, claim the mortgages, tranſact the moſt laborious and the moſt arduous buſineſs of the family, but my wife ſhall enjoy the luxuries of it; ſhe ſhall have power of nominating all the ſervants, the diſpoſitions and elegancies of the table. In this manner, he preſumed, it would be thought, that the father had not impoſed a very pleaſing taſk on the ſon. His Lordſhip enlarged on this point. But we are told, continued he, that this eſtabliſhment is to be but for a ſhort time, and on this ground we are directed to go. But anxious as he was for the recovery of his Majeſty, he was candid enough to confeſs that his hopes were not ſo ſanguine. In an hoſpital, built in the vicinity of this metropolis, for the reception of unhappy people afflicted in the manner of his Majeſty, it was found on enquiry that in the courſe of the laſt ten years not more than one out of four had been reſtored to the perfect poſſeſſion of their faculties.

Mr. Pulteney ſaid, if it could be made out that by the Reſolution of giving the powers to the Queen, there was any reaſon that could be advanced of the probability of her concealing the recovery of the King, he ſhould conſider ſuch reaſon a good objection to the Reſolution. Objection had been made to the patronage of the power propoſed to be given to her Majeſty. He wiſhed to aſk, whether the throne was ſo weak, that any perſon with the power of diſtributing eighty or an hundred thouſand pounds could ſhake it? The throne ſtood on no ſuch grounds; it was far more eſtabliſhed; he was old enough to remember the days when it had

been

been reſolved that the power of the Crown was too great, and ought to be diminiſhed. He wiſhed to aſk, Whether any one would contend, that in the preſent ſituation of Europe Government could not go on without the Houſehold influence? If the Miniſters of the Regent, whoever they might be, would act with uprightneſs and honour, they would find influence enough to govern; the people were eaſily governed when upright and virtuous men bore ſway, of which there had been a ſtrong inſtance for ſome time; the people were always ready to give every juſt tribute of applauſe. Thoſe gentlemen who were likely to come into office on the Regency, he conceived to reflect upon themſelves when they ſaid that they could not govern without the patronage of the Houſehold, the patronage of every baker and butcher; if they acted uprightly they would ſtand in need of no ſuch patronage. The Hon. Gentleman, after a few other obſervations, concluded by ſaying, that he ſaw no objection either to the Queen's having the care of the King's perſon, or to the full exerciſe of ſuch powers as ſhould enable her to diſcharge ſuch truſt.

Mr. Bouverie agreed to the care of the King's perſon being entruſted with the Queen, and to the latter part of the Reſolution, propoſing to appoint her a Council; but objected to the powers propoſed to be granted, and moved as an amendment, that the words "granting the powers," be omitted.

Lord North obſerved, that the Reſolutions contained three propoſitions; the firſt appointing the care of the King's perſon to the Queen; the ſecond, granting her the power of the Houſehold; and the third, appointing her a Council. The propoſitions appeared to him to be totally ſeparate, and he hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] would agree to their ſeparation, that they might be fairly and freely diſcuſſed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not, he ſaid, conſent to the ſeparation of the motion, as he could not agree to the giving in name, and in words, to her Majeſty, the care of the King's perſon, without at the ſame time giving her the neceſſary powers to execute ſuch truſt. The not dividing the queſtion, he ſaid, could not be productive of any embarraſſment, as thoſe who could not adopt the whole of it, might propoſe what amendment they thought neceſſary.

Mr. Bouverie again ſpoke, and the queſtion on his amendment being put,

Mr. Grey roſe to ſupport it. He conſidered the Queen competent to the care of his Majeſty without the powers propoſed, but with them totally diſqualified. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt], that it was the duty of the Committee to look to the duty they owed to themſelves, and to the duty they owed to their Sovereign; and in looking to themſelves they would reject ſuch an attack upon the conſtitution with becoming indignation.——In taking care of their Sovereign, they were not to neglect the duty to their country, for whom all power was granted. The Reſolution before the Committee was ridiculous, as tending to preſerve the right of the King; it would be weak and ineffectual againſt an ambitious Prince, who, by poſſeſſing the power of the army and navy, might, if he choſe to adopt ſo monſtrous a meaſure, dethrone the Sovereign, in ſpite of all the reſtrictions that had been propoſed: it was known, however, that the Prince of Wales poſſeſſed no arbitrary, no ambitious ſpirit, and that the reſtrictions propoſed would operate upon him as checks; checks of ſuch a nature as to render it impoſſible for any Adminiſtration the Regent might think proper to adopt, to carry on the Government. He wiſhed to aſk what power there was neceſſary for a King, that was not alſo neceſſary for a Regent, to carry on the Government. The Government would not be ſhaken, as mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pulteney] by a butcher or a baker; but it might be by a faction that might be created in the Lords, to ſupport meaſures of the Right Hon. Gentleman, *which muſt always be virtuous*. He fully agreed with every panegyric on her Majeſty; he loved her virtues, and what he loved her for particularly, and what the country loved her for, was that ſhe had never joined any party, any cabal, or interfered in politics; and ſuch a character he did not think her Majeſty would be very ready to loſe. He agreed to provide againſt what might happen, and in ſo providing, proviſion muſt be made without reſpect to perſons:—the Prince was virtuous, but he might have bad adviſers—the Queen was virtuous, but ſhe might have her evil adviſers.—He wiſhed to have the intended Councillors of her Majeſty named; he wiſhed Gentlemen to conſider the patronage they would be poſſeſſed of, not leſs than one fourth of the Civil Liſt. The conſtitution he ſaid was againſt any power being veſted without reſponſibility; the Reſolution went to give ſuch power without reſponſibility; it ap-

peared to him to be prejudicial to ſound policy, to good government, and the conſtitution, and as ſuch he ſhould give it his negative.

Mr. Fox, in a maſterly ſpeech of conſiderable length, oppoſed the reſtrictions. He ſaid, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch a queſtion, gentlemen were not to act from any perſonal conſiderations, and to introduce perſonal praiſe: they were to ſpeak of *a* King, and not *the* King; of *a* Prince, and not *the* Prince; of *a* Queen, and not *the* Queen. This was the only method of enabling them to diſcuſs the ſubject impartially. Eighteen months were the limits of the term in which it was probable that his Majeſty's cure would be effected; but caſting our eye to that period, the reſtrictions were more likely to be dangerous than uſeful. The creation of Peers, the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, would not tend to make a confederacy in the Houſe of Lords againſt the intereſt of the Regent, becauſe they were too much attached to the Crown. What ill effect then could ariſe from the Prince's making Peers? Who, it had been aſked, will conceive that a mother was likely to combine againſt her ſon? But the gentleman who put this queſtion had at the ſame time remarked, that the Heir-apparent had oppoſed the crown. If ſuch facts occur in political hiſtory, why may not a mother be ſuppoſed to combine againſt her ſon! Is our Queen leſs likely to be influenced by bad adviſers than others, and does not a competition for power diſſolve the tendereſt ties of human kindneſs? The Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] had ſaid, could it be ſuppoſed, that he would join in a factious Oppoſition? That he was not obliged to determine. An Oppoſition might be earneſt, but not factious. Let the Right Hon. Gentleman join in Oppoſition, but let him not uſe any unfair arms againſt the new Miniſtry. If this country ſhould be afflicted with the loſs of the King, not an atom of power beyond what was neceſſary for the public good ought to be granted to the Regent.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that he had been accuſed of wiſhing for the government of the country, in order to have the patronage of places and emoluments. To this accuſation he would fairly anſwer, that he would not accept of office in government, without at the ſame time enjoying thoſe powers which the conſtitution granted. Mr. Pitt had done ſome ſervices to his country, but had he done them without the uſe of that patronage and thoſe emoluments? It had been ſaid, Will you ſuſpect giving away a few places to influence the Queen? He ſuſpected it certainly would influence a Queen. He allowed that it was right to give the Queen the care of his Majeſty's perſon, but not the diſpoſal of the Houſehold. France was in a ſtate of debility in its form of government, and the Right Hon. Gentleman had generally attempted to level us with France in miſery. It had been ſaid, that a proviſion was to be made for the Prince of Wales. It might, perhaps, be a matter of delicacy, to ſtate the opinion of his Royal Highneſs; but he knew it to be the ſentiments of his Royal Highneſs, that it would be highly irkſome to him, to add any burthen to the country, in its preſent melancholy and calamitous ſtate, for the purpoſe of increaſing the ſtate and dignity of his rank as Regent.

Mr. Drake expreſſed a wiſh that the two great political characters [Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox] ſhould act in concert, and thought that the Houſehold ſervants of the crown might be retrenched, as his Majeſty in his preſent ſituation did not want them.

Mr. Pitt declared, that the eſtabliſhment of the Houſehold ought not to be new modelled. He commended the Prince's magnanimity with regard to his intention of not ſuffering the people to bear any burthen on his account; and declared that he would be the firſt to propoſe ſuch a burthen, from a conviction of its neceſſity, however odious the meaſure, and however favoured he had been by the Public.

Mr. Montague roſe to ſpeak, but the call for the queſtion being loud he ſat down, when the Houſe divided on the queſtion, that the words objected to ſtand part of the queſtion, in order to let in Mr. Bouverie's amendment:

Ayes 229
Noes 165

Majority 64 for the Reſolution.

Lord North then moved his amendment, to add the words "for a time to be limited;" on which the Houſe divided again,

Noes 220
Ayes 164

Majority 56 againſt the amendment.

The Report was ordered to be brought up immediately, which was agreed to. The Houſe being reſumed, the Report

was

was read, and the Reſolutions received the aſſent of the Houſe.

A very intereſting converſation now took place, which we only give from the communication of a very intelligent Member, as all ſtrangers were excluded the gallery after the firſt diviſion. It was in ſubſtance as follows:—

Mr. Rolle ſaid, that not having an opportunity of declaring his ſentiments on a former occaſion, he had given his ſilent vote for the Prince of Wales being appointed Regent. He had done it, however, under the aſſurance of a Right Hon. Gentleman (alluding to what Mr. Fox declared laſt year) that his Highneſs was not married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, as had been affirmed in a pamphlet which he had read. He ſhould, however, move for a clauſe relating to this ſubject whenever the Regency Bill was regularly brought before the Houſe.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

Mr. Wilberforce, attended by the Miniſter and ſeveral other Members, repaired to the Upper Houſe, with a meſſage from the Commons, deſiring a conference.

They ſoon returned, and Mr. Wilberforce reported, at the bar, that the Lords had agreed to a conference in the Painted Chamber.

At the concluſion of this conference, Mr. Wilberforce reported, that the conference on the Reſolutions paſſed by the Houſe had terminated in the conſent of their Lordſhips to debate the ſubject of them. The Houſe then adjourned till Monday the 26th.

STATE PAPERS.

To His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES.

SIR,

THE proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it neceſſary to propoſe to the Houſe of Commons the particular meaſures to be taken for ſupplying the defect of the Perſonal Exerciſe of the Royal Authority during the preſent interval, and your Royal Highneſs having ſome time ſince ſignified your pleaſure, that any communication on this ſubject ſhould be in writing, I take the liberty of reſpectfully entreating your Royal Highneſs's permiſſion to ſubmit to your conſideration the outline of the plan which his Majeſty's Confidential Servants humbly conceive (according to the beſt judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highneſs ſhould be empowered to exerciſe the Royal Authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, during his Majeſty's illneſs, and to do all Acts which might legally be done by his Majeſty; with proviſions, nevertheleſs, that the *care* of his Majeſty's Royal perſon, and the management of his Majeſty's Houſehold, and the *direction and appointment of the Officers and Servants therein*, ſhould be in *the Queen*, under ſuch regulations as may be thought neceſſary. That the power to be exerciſed by your Royal Highneſs ſhould not extend to the granting the real or perſonal property of the King (except as far as relates to the Renewal of Leaſes); to the granting any Office in reverſion; or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, any Penſion, or any Office whatever, *except ſuch as muſt by Law be granted for Life, or during good behaviour*; nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the Peerage of this realm, to any perſon, except his Majeſty's iſſue who ſhall have attained the age of 21 years. Theſe are the principal points which have occurred to his Majeſty's Miniſters.

I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the ſuppoſition that his Majeſty's illneſs is only *temporary*, and may be of no *long duration*. It may be difficult to fix before-hand the preciſe period for which theſe proviſions ought to laſt; but if unfortunately his Majeſty's recovery ſhould be protracted to a more diſtant period, then there is reaſon at preſent to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wiſdom of Parliament, to re-conſider theſe proviſions, whenever the circumſtances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highneſs ſhould be pleaſed to require any further explanation on the ſubject, and ſhould condeſcend to ſignify your orders, that I ſhould have the honour of attending your Royal Highneſs for that purpoſe, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highneſs may wiſh to receive ſuch explanation, I ſhall reſpectfully wait your Royal Highneſs's commands. I have the honour to be,

With the utmoſt deference and ſubmiſſion,

SIR,

Your Royal Highneſs's

Moſt dutiful

And devoted Servant,

W. PITT.

Downing-Street,

Tueſday Night, Dec. 30, 1788.

AUTHENTIC COPY
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES's ANSWER.

Carleton Houſe, Jan. 2.

"The PRINCE of WALES learns from Mr. Pitt, that the proceedings in Parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majeſty's confidential ſervants conceive proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

"Concerning the ſteps already taken by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is ſilent—Nothing *done* by the two Houſes of Parliament can be a proper ſubject of his animadverſion; but when previouſly to any diſcuſſion in Parliament, the outlines of a ſcheme of government are ſent for his conſideration, in which it is propoſed that he ſhall be perſonally and principally concerned, and by which the Royal authority, and the public welfare, may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjuſtifiable were he to withhold an expliciť declaration of his ſentiments. This ſilence might be conſtrued into a previous approbation of a plan, the accompliſhment of which every motive of duty to his Father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public intereſt, obliges him to conſider as injurious to both. In the ſtate of deep diſtreſs, in which the Prince and the whole Royal family were involved, by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment when government, deprived of its chief energy and ſupport, ſeemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all deſcriptions of good ſubjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan ſhould be offered to his conſideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any perſon intended to repreſent the King's authority,—much leſs in the hands of his eldeſt ſon, the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms, and the perſon moſt bound to the maintenance of his Majeſty's juſt prerogative and authority, as well as moſt intereſted in the happineſs, the proſperity, and the glory of the people!

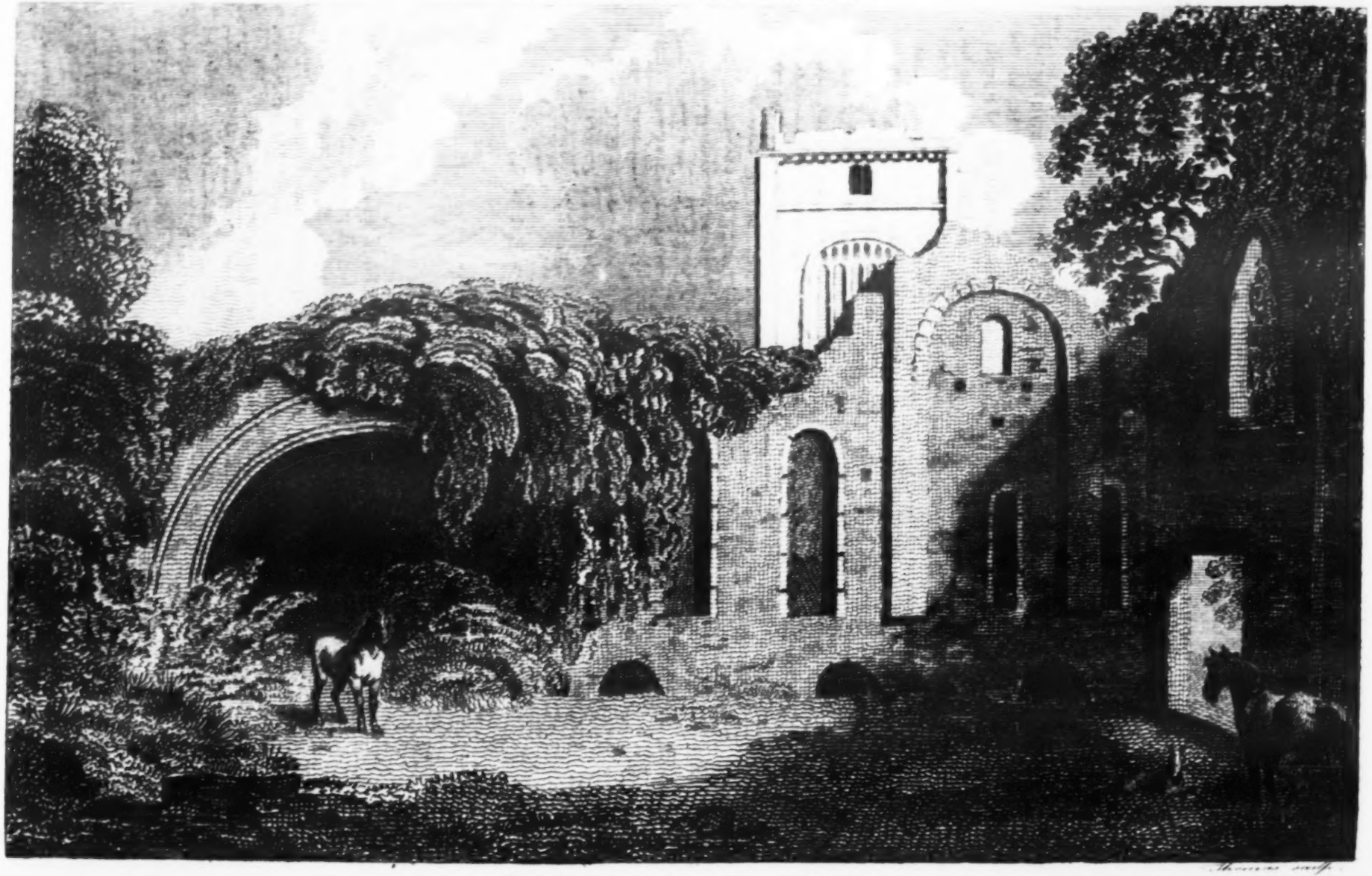
"The Prince forbears to remark on the ſeveral parts of the ſketch of the plan laid before him; he apprehends it muſt have been formed with ſufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of ſentiment in the projectors of it. But he truſts, with confidence, to the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, when the whole of the ſubject, and the circumſtances connected with it, ſhall come under their deliberation.

"He obſerves therefore only generally on the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt, and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the obſervation, that he ſees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakneſs, diſorder, and inſecurity in every branch of the Adminiſtration of affairs; a project for dividing the Royal Family from each other; for ſeparating the Court from the State, and thereby diſjoining Government from its natural and accuſtomed ſupport: a ſcheme diſconnecting the authority to command ſervice from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of Government, without the means of ſoftening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favour or benignity.

"The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are alſo rendered ſtill more painful to him, by obſerving that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuſe jealouſies and diſtruſt (wholly groundleſs he truſts) in that quarter, whoſe confidence it will ever be the firſt pride of his life to merit and obtain. With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and reſtrictions propoſed, the Prince can have but little to obſerve. No light or information is afforded him by his Majeſty's Miniſters on thoſe points. They have informed him *what* the powers are, which they mean to *refuſe* him, not *why* they are *with-held*.

"The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this conſtitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the Crown are veſted there, as a truſt for the benefit of the people, and that they are ſacred only as they are neceſſary to the preſervation of that power and balance of the conſtitution, which experience has proved to be the true ſecurity of the liberty of the ſubject, muſt be allowed to obſerve, that the plea of public utility ought to be ſtrong, manifeſt, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or ſuſpenſion of any one of thoſe eſſential rights in the ſupreme power or its repreſentative; or which can juſtify the Prince in conſenting, that in his perſon, an experiment ſhall be made to aſcertain with how ſmall a portion of the Kingly power, the executive government of this country may be carried on.

"The



Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire.

"The Prince has only to add, that if ſecurity for his Majeſty's re poſſeſſing his rightful government, whenever it ſhall pleaſe Providence in bounty to this country to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any meaſure is neceſſary, or even conducive to that end, to be the firſt to urge it as the preliminary and permanent conſideration of any ſettlement in which he could conſent to ſhare.

"If attention to what is preſumed muſt be his Majeſty's feelings and wiſhes on the happy day of his recovery be the object, the Prince expreſſes his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge that the government of his ſon and repreſentative had exhibited the Sovereign power of the realm in a ſtate of degradation, of curtailed authority and diminiſhed energy—a ſtate, hurtful in practice to the proſperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the ſecurity of the Monarch, and the rights of his family.

"Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and perſonal property, the Prince feels himſelf compelled to remark, that it was not neceſſary for Mr. Pitt, nor yet proper, to ſuggeſt to the Prince the reſtraint he propoſes againſt the Prince's granting away the King's real or perſonal property.

"The Prince does not conceive, that during the King's life, he is, by law, entitled to make any ſuch grant; and he is ſure that he has never ſhewn the ſmalleſt inclination to poſſeſs any ſuch power. But it remains with Mr Pitt to conſider the eventual intereſts of the Royal Family, and to provide a proper and natural ſecurity againſt the miſmanagement of them in others.

"The Prince has diſcharged an indiſpenſible duty in thus giving his free opinion on the plan ſubmitted to his conſideration.

"His conviction of the evils which may ariſe to the King's intereſts, to the peace and happineſs of the Royal Family, and to the ſafety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its preſent maimed and debilitated ſtate, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other conſideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful truſt impoſed upon him by the preſent melancholy neceſſity (which of all the King's ſubjects he deplores the moſt), in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the Houſe of Brunſwick, and the generoſity which has always diſtinguiſhed this nation, will carry him thro' the many difficulties inſeparable from this moſt critical ſituation, with comfort to himſelf, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public."

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

[With a VIEW of IT.]

IT is ſituated three miles North-Weſt of Leeds, and was built by Henry Lacey, who placed an abbot and 12 monks, with 10 lay brothers who had been removed by him from Fountain's Abbey to Bernoldſwick, now removed hither. This abbey afterwards found many benefactors, and became richly endowed. However, through miſmanagement they at length became indebted for the ſum of 5048l. an immenſe ſum at that time; and this obliged them to beg the protection of ſeveral princes, and to retrench their expences, by which means they in the year 1301, reduced their debt to 160l. At the time of the diſſolution, the revenue of this abbey was valued by Dugdale at about 329l. a year, and by Speed at 502l. A part of the walls are ſtanding, from which it appears to have been a very ſpacious and beautiful ſtructure. There are or were the remains of ſix chapels on the ſide of the great altar at the eaſt end of the church, and the tower built of free-ſtone was lately ſound and good. The roof has been taken down ever ſince the diſſolution, but the dormitory and ſome other parts remaining are in tolerable repair. Here are mills for grinding corn and fulling cloth, an iron forge, with a ſlitting mill, and a ſtone bridge over the river Aire, ſome Daniſh works, and a well from which the abbey was ſupplied with water.

POETRY.

POETRY.

LIFE:

In Imitation of Doctor HAWKESWORTH's ODE, but written in somewhat a better humour with the ſubject.

LIFE! thou dear delicious gift!
Fraught with joy, but ah! too ſwift,
Well I know thy charm is ſuch,
Never art thou pr zed too much.
What is there the ſoul purſues,
Which it would not gladly loſe,
So to *thee* it ſtill might cling,
As its beſt and deareſt thing?
Let me trace *thy* fleeting ſcene.—
See, the firſt, of artleſs mien,
A lovely gentle nymph appear,
With blooming features, ſoft and clear.
Her hair with ſimple flowrets dreſs'd,
Wantons o'er a ſnowy veſt,
Emblem of her ſpotleſs mind,
From all impurity refin'd.
With placid ſteps ſhe moves along,
Serene, and ignorant of wrong.
By the hand I ſee her bring
A cherub fair as balmy ſpring:
Mark its ſmiling, ſparkling eyes,
Playful tricks, and liſping voice,
Ruddy cheeks, where dimples play,
Ever beauteous, ever gay.
Well I know the blooming pair
INNOCENCE *and* CHILDHOOD *are.*
Next a glowing boy comes nigh,
With panting breaſt and wanton eye,
Round whoſe poliſh'd brow divine
Fragrant roſes careleſs twine:
Oer his ſhoulders graceful flung,
Is a golden quiver hung,
And his ſure unerring hand
Doth a fatal bow command.
Yet his ſhafts, tho' keen and bright,
Are ſteep'd in pleaſure and delight;
And the warmeſt bliſs is found
In their deepeſt, deadlieſt wound.
With him link'd in cloſe embrace,
Comes a youth replete with grace,
In whoſe hand a glaſs I ſpy,
Where he views with eager eye
Scenes of near accompliſh'd joy.
Rapture thron'd upon his cheek,
All his words and looks beſpeak.
Captive YOUTH, *by* LOVE *poſſeſs'd*;
LOVE, *the tyrant of the bleſs'd.*
Who art thou I next deſcry,
With ſober pace, and ſerious eye;
In whoſe ſteady form I trace
Majeſty, and heavenly grace?
Tell me alſo who is he
So like thyſelf that follows thee?
His firm expreſſive looks appear
The index of a judgement clear;
In all its various powers *mature*,
United to a mind as pure:
Sure thou art REASON, *heavenly guide*,
And this is MANHOOD *by thy ſide.*
Laſt, a venerable ſage
Doth my anxious view engage:
Time hath chang'd his locks to ſnow,
And planted wrinkles on his brow;
Hath chac'd each gay and youthful charm,
And bent his venerable form:
Yet tho' of youth and grace bereft,
All that claims *reſpect* is left.
Content, calm, pious, and reſign'd,
Religion fills his holy mind;
Bids him uncomplaining bear
Pain, diſeaſe, or grief, or care;
Bids him view without a ſigh,
Life's laſt cloſing hour draw nigh.
What ſpectre now, alas! appears?
Spare my heart its boding fears!
See! it lifts a deadly dart;
While I gaze it chills my heart.—
Canſt thou view with fearleſs eye?
Fly! oh hapleſs victim, fly!
See! a ſmile adorns his cheek—
From his lips loud praiſes break—
See! he bares his willing breaſt,
And meekly ſinks to endleſs reſt.
If my fancy tell me true,
This is VIRTUOUS AGE *I view:*
And to ſuch, unſtain'd by error,
DEATH *approaches, void of terror.*
Let me here the proſpect cloſe;
Aught beyond no mortal knows:
Yet the fair tho' fleeting ſcene,
Which my anxious eye hath ſeen,
Bids me hope, when life is o'er,
For joy and bliſs unknown before.

G. C.

TO A VERY YOUNG LADY.

[FROM THE FRENCH.]

[*Vide* II. *Vol. of this Magazine*].

"*Elle a déjà l'air de plaire.*"—

PHILLIS to my fond idea
Every pleaſing grace has ſhown;
But, ſweet roſe of Cytherea!
Thou art yet a bud unblown.
Thy ſoft youth my hopes abating,
Me to fruitleſs ardour dooms;
Since to gain thee, is by waiting
Till the bud a flow'r becomes.

HER ANSWER.

SINCE I pleaſe thy fond idea,
Why is this ſtrange language ſhown?
Know, that in fair Cytherea,
The roſe is gathered yet unblown.
My ſoft youth thy hopes abating,
This to fruitleſs ardour dooms,
Many loſe the whole by waiting
Till the bud a flow'r becomes.

G. C.

THE HORSE.

A PARAPHRASE ON JOB XXXIX. 19, &c.

HAST thou, vain Man! array'd the gen'rous Horſe
With all his terror, and with all his force?
Haſt thou inform'd his warrior head to ſhake,
Or hurl'd the thunder from his brawny neck?
Could'ſt thou e'er make his ſtedfaſt ſoul afraid,
Or ſtart at winds, or tremble at a ſhade?
See rage and valour unappall'd ariſe,
Leap in his breaſt, and roll within his eyes!
See him, provok'd, collect his ſtore of ire,
And from his noſtrils ſnort terrifick fire!
By fear untouch'd, he mocks his boundleſs ſway,
Tyrant to him who rules from ſea to ſea.
Amidſt War's horrid front he nobly bears,
Thro' iron harveſts, and thro' woods of ſpears;
Where all the battle ſtorms, with looſen'd rage,
Helms claſh with helms, and ſhields with ſhields engage;
With brazen light augment the ſolar ray,
Blaze blend with blaze, and triumph o'er the day.
Whilſt drums and trumpets join the various ſound,
Cars, chariots, horſes rattle o'er the ground;
Whilſt darts, ſtones, arrows, mingle as they fly,
And with hoarſe hiſſings whiz along the ſky;
Whilſt ſhouts triumphant, and lamenting cries,
And all the terrors of the battle riſe;
See him thro' clouds of deaths undaunted dare,
And break thro' all the whirlwind of the war.
Lo! falling ſpumes now whiten on his cheſt,
Now horrors nod along his haughty creſt;
Now air he treads, then ſpurns the wounded mead,
And the Earth groans beneath the furious ſteed.
If yet the fight but diſtant tubes declare,
And to faint murmurs form th' uncertain air;
Mad with ſuſpence, he chides the dubious ſound,
And paws the winds, and ſwallows up the ground;
High he curvets, and o'er the champain flies,
As ſhoots a Rainbow thro' the *Eaſtern* ſkies.
Each *wiſh*, a *truſt* he forms within his mind,
Sees hoſts in clouds, hears trumpets in the wind;
Spears, flags, and jav'lins, ſkim before his ſight,
With all the fancied engin'ry of fight.
Eat when ſhrill clangors rend th' affrighted ſky,
And certain ſhouts proclaim the battle nigh;
The thick'ning ſounds he drinks into his ear,
Or in his noſtrils ſnuffs the coming war;
Now champs the bit, and now he neighs aloud,
Now digs the ſand, now ſpurns the yellow cloud;
Fierce by reſtraint, demands the ling'ring fight,
Spreads all his ſoul and glories in his might;
Approach'd, exults to meet the faithful ſhout,
The roar of captains, and the vulgar rout;
Above the ſpheres promiſcuous tumults hurl'd,
And thunders rolling to a diſtant world.

I. W. A.

December 10th, 1788.

SONG.

Tune — GILDEROY.

I.

I TOLD my charmer, that of wealth
Tho' little was my ſtore,
I ſtill would ſtrive, while bleſt with health,
To make that little more.
Content ſhould thro' my labour ſmile,
And every care remove,
If ſhe, the ſolace of my toil,
Would bleſs me with her love.

II.

Her lilly hand I ſoftly preſt,
And kiſs'd the flowing tear:
A ſigh of pity heav'd her breaſt,
Which ſpoke the ſoul ſincere.
That ſpotleſs ſhrine where virtue lies,
May pity ever move!
But in her luſtre-ſtreaming eyes
I found expreſſive love.

R.

ELEGY

On the DEATH of JOSEPH, PRINCE of BRAZIL, who died of the Small-Pox on the 11th of September, 1788, aged 27 years and 22 days.

Written on board a VESSEL in the RIVER TAGUS.

I.

COME, Elegy, with all thy ſable train;
Sad Goddeſs, in funereal pomp appear;
Let diſtant nations hear the loſs with pain,
And Pity drop her ſympathetic tear.

II.

No venal muſe the ſolemn dirge inſpires,
Thy virtues, Joſeph, animate the theme;
True worth, not titles, all my boſom fires;
Say, Death, why cruſh ſweet Hope's deluſive dream?

III. Who

III.

Who can unfold the dark decrees of fate,
The mythic will of Jove, to us unknown?
Let contemplation dwell on life's short date,
But grant that Heaven may re-affume her own!

IV.

No mad ambition rankled in his breaft,
Through purple tides of blood he fought not fame;
Blond peace he courted, faw the people bleft;
And future times fhall venerate his name.

V.

In regal manfions Truth is feldom found,
There Flattery hovers with her painted wings,
And like a fyren fends the pleafing found
To charm, but yet delude, the ear of Kings.

VI.

Illuftrious Prince! thy candour gain'd a friend;
The greateft bleffing monarchs can enjoy.
Keen anguifh now his noble breaft will rend,
Thy lofs his future peace of mind deftroy.

VII.

A cypreſs wreath now fhades the royal brow,
No diadem with ſtudded gems is ſeen;
Time brings no eaſe, on her deep ſorrows grow;
The beſt of mothers, and a matchleſs Queen!

VIII.

See Melancholy, with her downcaſt eye,
From whence no tears to calm the paſſions ſpring;
Her labouring boſom ſcarce emits a ſigh,
In ſilent woe ſhe bears the latent ſting.

IX.

Ill-fated Princeſs, what can charms avail!
Thy dimpled cheeks were once the ſeat of love;
The bluſh of beauty fades, and lilies pale
Succeed, thy truth and conſtancy to prove.

X.

Admetus*, when his vital thread was ſpun,
Fate took a ranſom for protracted life;
A willing victim claim'd, that he might ſhun
The ſhaft of death, none offer'd but his wife.

XI.

Thy love, Alceſtes, triumph'd over death;
Again let Heaven reverſe her ſad decree,
Another Princeſs would reſign her breath,
And ſeek the tomb, great Prince, for love and thee.

XII.

A mournful ſilence reigns throughout the land,
And every face the cloud of ſorrow wears;
The ſons of Albion form a drooping band,
And with the natives mingle Britiſh tears.

XIII.

If plaintive ſighs departed ſpirits pleaſe,
Thy lingering ſhade ſhall hear the world complain,
Catch the ſoft murmurs floating on each breeze,
And from æthereal manſions long remain.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE incloſed Epitaph, among a variety of poetical trifles, is the production of one ABRAHAM HARE, late an Exciſe Officer at Bridgnorth, in Shropſhire, an untutored votary of Apollo, whoſe harmony of numbers and ſtrength of imagination far excels that of moſt of the diſciples of the unlettered muſe. The perſon who was the ſubject of this little poetical effuſion, was the daughter of Hare, a young woman, who died a few years ago, and lies buried in Tonge Church-yard, in Shropſhire. If you ſhould deem the incloſed worthy a place in your entertaining Miſcellany, I ſhall follow it with ſome other of this poor man's productions.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant.

Inner Temple, Dec. 13, 1783. Z. Z.

EPITAPH

In TONGE CHURCH-YARD, SHROPSHIRE.

HERE lies the body of LUCY HARE,
Who departed this life 1783, aged 19 years.

IN ſolemn ſilence, ſweet repoſe,
Virtue and youth theſe ſtones incloſe.
The ſacred path of truth ſhe trod,
Death ſnatch'd her hence to meet her God;
Eternal joys, through Chriſt, to ſhare,
Prepar'd for all as Lucy Hare.

* The fable of Admetus:

When Apollo was expelled from Heaven he became the ſhepherd of Admetus, and in return for the hoſpitable reception he met with, the god obtained from Fate a prolongation of life to his favourite King, but on this condition, that ſome ſelf-devoted victim ſhould fall a ſacrifice; all his ſubjects refuſed, and then his wife, Alceſtes, died to ſave that life which was dearer to her than her own. But Hercules, the invincible ſon of Jupiter, conquered Death, and compelled him to give up the lovely prize:—Admetus again poſſeſſed his wife.

Vide EURIPIDES.

CHRONO-

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT of REMARKABLE EVENTS in 1788.

JANUARY.

1. HOSTILITIES commenced by the Emperor againſt the Turks, and Belgrade inveſted by a large army.

4. New arrangement of the Horſe and Horſe Grenadier Guards finally ſettled.

8. Intelligence received of the demolition of the famous Cones at Cherbourg.

— Died, the Right Rev. John Harley, Biſhop of Hereford.

— Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York arrived at Plymouth, on a viſit to Prince William Henry.

9. Accounts received of a moſt violent hurricane at Honduras, and other parts of the Weſt Indies, which had happened on the firſt of September, 1787.

— Battle between Humphries and Mendoza, at Odiham in Hampſhire, which terminated in favour of Humphries.

12. An edict regiſtered at Paris in favour of Proteſtants.

31. Died at Rome, Charles Edward Lewis Caſimir Stuart, commonly called the Pretender.

FEBRUARY.

10. Formal declaration of war made at Vienna againſt the Turks.

13. The trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. for high crimes and miſdemeanors commenced before the High Court of Parliament in Weſtminſter-Hall.

28. Lord George Gordon received ſentence from the Court of King's Bench to be impriſoned five years in Newgate, pay a fine of 500l. and find ſureties for his good behaviour for fourteen years, under the penalty of 60,000l.

MARCH.

1. Their Majeſties attended the Richmond Houſe Theatre, to ſee the performance of the Wonder, with the Guardian.

31. Died, the celebrated Lady Viſcounteſs Vane.

APRIL.

14. Account received of the deſtruction of Coringa, in the Eaſt-Indies.

— Treaty of Alliance ratified between the King of Pruſſia and the States of Holland.

29. Treaty of Defenſive Alliance ratified between his Britannic Majeſty and the States-General.

30. Several capital houſes in the cotton branch ſtopped payment, to the amount of nearly one million.

MAY.

12. Died, Duke Lewis of Brunſwick, in the 70th year of his age.

15. The Emperor of Morocco's declaration of war announced.

18. Alarming ſtorm of lightning, which did conſiderable damage in the Temple.

19. Grand inſtallation of Knights of the Order of the Bath.

23. Mr. Creſpigny, in paſſing along the Strand, attacked and wounded by the Bank-Guard.

29. The St. Euſtatius cauſe of Lindo againſt Rodney confirmed in favor of Lindo.

31. Spang a hair-dreſſer got clandeſtinely into the Queen's Palace with a deſign of making love to the Princeſs Elizabeth; for which he was confined in Bedlam.

JUNE.

3. Lord Mansfield reſigned the ſtation of Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, after holding it thirty-two years.

5. Sir Lloyd Kenyon reſigned the Maſterſhip of the Rolls, and was made Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in the room of Lord Mansfield.

11. The fleet of the Empreſs of Ruſſia gained a complete victory over the Captain Pacha (the Turkiſh commander), whoſe fleet was either burnt, taken or fled:—two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and 4 or 5000 priſoners.

14. Powell, the famous walker, returned from performing his journey to York.

16. A ſmart rencounter near Belgrade between the Imperialiſts and Turks, in which the former were ſucceſsful.

19. Final deciſion of the cauſe between Strathmore and Bowes.

23. Account of hoſtilities having been commenced between the Swedes and Ruſſians.

— The King of Sweden ſet out from his capital to embark on board the fleet deſtined againſt the Ruſſians.

28. A violent ſtorm of thunder, rain, &c. by which part of the Tower-wall was deſtroyed, and much other damage ſuſtained in various parts of the town.

— A dreadful fire at Bere Regis in Dorſet, which burnt down 40 houſes.

— Lukins, a notorious impoſtor, pretended to be poſſeſſed with ſeven devils.

JULY.

2. Advice of a battle between the Auſtrians and Turks, near Bender, in which the latter loſt near 12 000 men.

4. The citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the eſtabliſhment of their new Conſtitution in a moſt ſplendid manner.

6. Thomas Craddock, a baker, threw himſelf from the top of the Monument.

12. At half paſt ſix in the morning, their Majeſties, accompanied by the Princeſſes, ſet off on their journey to Cheltenham, where they arrived about five in the evening.

— Te Deum ſung at Peterſburgh, on account of the victory obtained over the Turks.

14. Act of guaranty for preſerving the Stadtholderian form of government in Holland, entered into by the States of Holland.

— Definitive Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Pruſſia.

15. Robbery of Devonſhire-houſe, of a conſiderable quantity of diamonds, medals, his Grace's George, &c.

17. Action between the armies in Tranſylvania, in which the Turks were defeated with much loſs.

18. The Weſtminſter election commenced.

21. Admiral Gower returned to Cauſand, after a cruiſe of three weeks, with Prince William Henry; immediately after which his Highneſs ſailed for Halifax, on board the Andromache.

22. The Imperial and Ruſſian troops made a bold but unſucceſsful attack upon Choczim.

24 His Majeſty viſited the city of Glouceſter.

28. The Baron de Breteuil reſigned, and a general change took place in the French Miniſtry.

AUGUST.

2. Died, Mr. Gainſborough, the painter.

4. Inſurrection at Brabant, in conſequence of the Emperor's ſeverity.

— The election for Weſtminſter ended, when Lord John Townſhend was declared duly elected by a majority of 823.

5. Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt the Swedes.

16. The Royal Family quitted Cheltenham, and arived at Windſor the ſame evening.

18. The Turkiſh army marched into the Bannat of Temeſwar.

21. Firſt Court-day after their Majeſties return.

22. An inhuman maſſacre committed by the Pacha of Scutari.

25. The fortreſs of Dubicza taken by the Auſtrians.

29. A change in the French Miniſtry; the Archbiſhop of Sens diſgraced, and Mr. Necker appointed Miniſter and Director General of the Finances.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Intelligence from Sweden of great diſſention prevailing in the army.

— A large encampment formed at St. Omer's.

2. Died his Grace the Duke of Manchester. Reformation in the Iriſh Ordnance.

16. A ceſſation of arms between Ruſſia and Sweden.

19. The Turkiſh garriſon of Choczim ſurrendered to the Imperial arms.

20. The Emperor retreated from Illova, but was purſued and ſeverely harraſſed by the Turks.

23. Foundation-ſtone laid of a new bridge at Leith.

26. Died, Sir Robert Taylor, architect.

OCTOBER.

1. Brodie executed at Edinburgh.

2. Definitive treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Pruſſia ratified.

11. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury's palace robbed of a conſiderable quantity of plate.

24. Died, the Right Honourable Lord Dudley and Ward.

30. Mitton, the ſoldier, tried for aſſaulting and ſtabbing Mr. Creſigny, found guilty of the aſſault, and ſentenced to twelve months impriſonment.

NOVEMBER.

4. Being the centenary of King William's landing at Torbay, was celebrated through moſt parts of Great Britain, and particularly by the WHIG CLUB in London, with every demonſtration of joy.

6. His Majeſty, who had been indiſpoſed for ſome time, was attacked by a change in his diſorder, attended with the moſt unfavourable ſymptoms.

13. A Form of Prayer ordered for his Majeſty's recovery.

20. The Court Martial on Captain Dawſon ended at Portſmouth;—ſentenced to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice.

— A general ſcarcity of water throughout England, from the uncommon long drought.

DECEMBER.

2. The Houſe of Lords met purſuant to adjournment, and a Committee was appointed to examine his Majeſty's Phyſicians reſpecting his diſorder.

5. &c. Strong debates in both Houſes of Parliament on the ſubject of the Regency.

13. The Will of old Ruſſel of Bermondſey eſtabliſhed in Chaucery.

18. The firſt ſtone of St. James's church, Clerkenwell, laid.

26. The eaſt terrace of Somerſet houſe fell in, with a conſiderable damage to the buildings.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

St. Peterſburgh, Dec. 9.

A Courier from Prince Potemkin has brought the news of the capture of the iſland of Berazan, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Oczakow, in which was a garriſon of between three and four hundred men, twenty pieces of cannon, and a quantity of flour. A very heavy fall of ſnow has prevented the operations againſt Oczakow from being continued.

Stockholm,

Stockholm, Dec. 16. The Aſſembly for the Diet is fixed for the 26th of next month.

Berlin, Jan. 3. An expreſs arrived this morning from Warſaw, with the intelligence, that Oczakow was taken by ſtorm on the 17th of laſt month. The aſſault was given in conſequence of the powder magazines of the fortreſs having been blown up by a ſhell. Six thouſand Turks are ſaid to have been killed, and three thouſand made priſoners. The loſs of the Ruſſians is eſtimated at four thouſand.

Madrid, Dec. 22. His Catholick Majeſty has, at the expence of his Treaſury, ordered a conſiderable reduction for ſix months in the price of that ſpecies of bread which is purchaſed chiefly by the poorer ranks in this city; and it is alſo underſtood that there will be a ſuſpenſion, during the enſuing year, of ſome general duties which affect the price of that neceſſary article of life.

Stockholm, Dec. 30. His Swediſh Majeſty returned to this capital on the 19th inſtant.

Vienna, Jan. 3. The Emperor, who has been much indiſpoſed ſince his return to this capital, is now perfectly recovered.

The Elector of Mentz has appointed Prince Colloredo, eldeſt ſon of the late Prince deceaſed, to ſucceed his father in the poſt of Vice Chancellor of the Empire.

The Gazette of January 20 contains an account of the ceremony obſerved at the funeral of the late King of Spain, which concluded at Madrid on Wedneſday the 17th of December laſt, about half paſt twelve o'clock.

Madrid, December 29. His Catholick Majeſty has iſſued two decrees, by one of which it is declared, that all debts contracted by the late King are to be conſidered as debts of the Crown, and diſcharged as ſpeedily as the urgencies of government, the ſtate of the revenues, and the quality of the debts will allow; and by the ſecond, his Majeſty extends his beneficence to the debts of his royal predeceſſors Ferdinand VI. and Philip V. under certain modifications and reſtrictions.

The Gazette of January 24, alſo contains a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the Parliament of that kingdom, which ſtood prorogued to Tueſday the 20th inſtant, to be further prorogued to Thurſday the 5th of February next, and then to be held at Dublin, and ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

DEC. 27, 1788.

YESTERDAY evening at half paſt ten o'clock, about half the Eaſtern Terrace at Somerſet Place fell to the ground; it had given way ſome days before, and in conſequence, carriages have been prevented driving over it ever ſince Thurſday morning.

Laſt week at Guildhall was tried before Mr. Juſtice Heath, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe of great conſequence to trade in general, and manufacturers in particular. The action was brought by Meſſrs. Quintins, of London, glaſs manufacturers, againſt Meſſrs. V. and Co. for inticing away three of their apprentices and a journeyman; when a verdict was given for the plantiffs for 300l. damages.—It was agreed and admitted, that the hiring of a journeyman, whilſt in the ſervice of another maſter without the latter's conſent, though only engaged from week to week, was an inticing away, and therefore actionable, and that the ſame law extended to ſervants of all denominations.

The Prince of Wales has already diſtributed above 500 guineas, in relief of induſtrious poor, during the hard weather.

The weather in Holland is the moſt ſevere and intenſe ever known: travellers have been found frozen to death on horſeback; cattle have died in great numbers; and many perſons who ſhut themſelves up in their bake-houſes have not eſcaped.

Three carriages full of company have been loſt, by the breaking of the ice on the Meuſe, near Rotterdam; they all periſhed, and neither carriages, horſes, nor people, have been found.

31. The year 1788 has produced no leſs than ſeven hundred and nine bankrupts. The year 1778 comes neareſt to this, but the difference is *one hundred and forty two*—the difference in value, we are aſſured, is many millions. In 19 years, from 1740 to 1758, the number was four thouſand two hundred and fifty—from 1759 to 1777, the number was five thouſand three hundred and thirty—and from that time to this day, leſs than *eleven* years, the number is 5489!!

JAN. 1, 1789.

Seaſonable thoughts.—Thouſands who have beheld the dawn of this year, will never ſee another. If even, with the ordinary comforts of life, we are pierced with the preſent ſeverity of *cold*, ſhould it not *thaw* our feelings with quick compaſſion for the *miſerable* and *deſtitute?*

General ideas for 1789.—People will eat, drink, and ſleep in the uſual way, unleſs (what no one expects) ſome genius will invent a *letter*. Many ſuppoſe that a *comet*

will *appear*; and there are thoſe who are bold enough to affirm, that *quarter-day* will. Many who *loved* matrimony *laſt* year, will *hate* it *this*. Will the alteration of the year make any alteration in the conſumption of tea, porter, gin, and tobacco?

3. This morning at two o'clock, a poor woman, with her throat cut, was found by the watchmen at the gate of General Conway's. Though her windpipe was nearly divided, and ſhe had loſt much blood, yet ſhe appeared deprived of life more from the bitter ſharpneſs of the night, than from the effects of her wound; for by the time ſhe was ten minutes in the houſe, her languid pulſe and breathing returned. She afterwards declared, that from poverty ſhe herſelf did the deed with a razor, which was found near the place; but that ſhe was ſorry for what ſhe had done. The wound was ſewed up, and ſome warm wine given her, when ſhe was taken to St. George's hoſpital, where ſhe has ſince recovered.

Letters from Oxford of this date ſay, "Tueſday laſt the mercury in a thermometer expoſed to the North-eaſt aſpect in the open air, in this city, was obſerved to be ſo low as 13° of Fahrenheit's ſcale, at ſeven in the morning, which is the loweſt degree it has been ſeen here at this ſeaſon, and is exactly the ſame as the greateſt cold obſerved in the hard froſt of 1739-40; but the thermometer has been noticed lower than this in England at different periods ſince that time.

"Laſt Sunday quickſilver was reduced here to the ſtate of a perfect ſolid metal, by the uſual means for generating artificial cold, which is preſumed to be the firſt inſtance of this kind upon record in Britain.—And on Tueſday following ſome quickſilver was again completely frozen (which is ſtill more extraordinary) in a frigorific mixture compoſed of *powdered ſalts* (uſed in the ſtead of ſnow) diſſolved in a diluted mixture of mineral acids."

A ſmall graſs farm, on the banks of the Leven, about four miles from Dumbarton, Scotland, was ſold, a few days ago, by public auction, at *one hundred and thirty ſeven years purchaſe of the preſent rental!*

Copy of a letter from his Royal Highneſs the PRINCE *of* WALES'S *Treaſurer to the* CHAMBERLAIN *of* LONDON.

Golden-ſquare, Jan. 6, 1789.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, apprehending that the poor of the city of London might ſuſtain ſome hardſhip and inconvenience in this inclement ſeaſon, from the delay of the King's Annual Bounty, (ariſing from the preſent unfortunate ſtate of his Majeſty's health) has commanded me to pay 1000l. into the Chamber of London, to be applied to the relief of the poor, in the ſame manner that his Majeſty's bounty has uſually been. I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To the Chamberlain of the City of London. H. LYTE. *Lond. Gaz.*

9. Judgment has been pronounced by the Provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Weſt Friesland, againſt the Rhingrave of Salm. He is broke, and declared incapable of ever ſerving the Republic in any capacity, and he is alſo for ever baniſhed from their territories.

Nutbey, the bookſeller at Amſterdam, and another have been condemned by the States to work ſome years in the Houſe of Correction, and afterwards to be baniſhed from the Province of Holland, for iſſuing ſome inflammatory publications during the laſt troubles.

The Hillſborough Indiaman, Captain William Hardcaſtle, is arrived ſafe off Plymouth from Bencoolen. She is the laſt ſhip from India this ſeaſon.

Jacob Canter, alias Richter, alias Rhode, alias Benjamin, the perſon adverti[illegible] for paſſing forged notes to a great amount on Biddulph and Co. and Meſſ. Langfords, was apprehended at Wapping on Wedneſday, and is committed for trial.

A grey horſe died laſt week at Manchester, at the uncommon age of 48 years. He was brought from Scotland in 1745.

10. The Thames at Irongate to the oppoſite ſhore is frozen over, numbers of perſons having walked acroſs yeſterday. At Shadwell, the Thames is likewiſe frozen quite over, ſeveral booths are fixed on the ice, and yeſterday an ox was roaſted whole, and ſold to the people who were ſkaiting and ſliding.

The ice extends at Graveſend from ſhore to ſhore, from one end of the Reach to the other, ſo that no boat can move, the navigation being entirely ſtopped.

The ſcene on the Thames is really entertaining; from Putney-bridge upwards the river is completely frozen over, and people walk to and from the different villages on the face of the deep. Oppoſite to Windſor-ſtreet, booths have been erected, and a fair is kept on the river. Multitudes of people are conſtantly paſſing and repaſſing. A ſheep was roaſted whole on Friday, and ſold for 8d. a pound to the populace.

Tueſday

Tuesday last a fore quarter of mutton was roasted on the ice, on Shepperton Deep, where about 100 people attended to eat it; after which they drank and smoked, and were very merry.

No sooner had the Thames acquired a sufficient consistency, than booths, turnabouts, &c. &c. were erected; the puppet-shows, wild beasts, &c. were transported from every adjacent village; while the watermen, that they might draw their usual resources from the water, broke the ice close to the shore, and erected bridges, with toll-Bars, to make every passenger pay a halfpenny for getting to the ice. One of the tuttling booths had for its sign, "Beer, wine, and spirituous liquors, *without a licence*." A man who sells hot gingerbread had a board, on which was written, "No shop-tax nor window duty." All the adventurers contended in these short attractive sentences for the preference of the company.

A curious gentleman at Turnham-Green made the following experiment with a twelve pounder, viz. The piece was during the severity of the frost filled with water, the mouth was then securely screwed up, and in the middle of the night it burst asunder with a prodigious explosion.

13. Amongst the many circumstances recorded during the present frost, the following is worth attention: four men belonging to Whitstable went out yesterday se'nnight, to collect some scattered pieces of wreck that were floating on the surface of the sea; on their return they were completely hemmed in by a prodigious body of ice, of near two miles in length, and were so circumstanced that they could neither extricate themselves, nor could any person lend them assistance. In this situation they remained till Friday afternoon, when the wind having carried the ice to Sheppy shore, they with great difficulty landed, being nearly exhausted with hunger and extreme cold.

In the hard frost 1739-40, the Thermometer never fell 18½ degrees below the freezing point; and the greater part of the time the wind was W. and W. by S. but seldom in the E. or N. In the present season the quicksilver has been concentrated entirely, and the Wind generally at E. N. N. by W. and but seldom from thence for seven weeks past.

17. Perhaps the breaking up of the fair upon the Thames last Tuesday night below the bridge, exceeded every idea that could be formed of it, as it was not till after the dusk of the evening, that the busy crowd were persuaded of the approach of a thaw. This however with the cracking of some ice about eight o'clock, made the whole a scene of the most perfect confusion, as men, barrels, booths, turnabouts, puppet-shows, &c. &c. were all in motion, and pouring towards the shore on each side. The confluence here was so sudden and impetuous, that the watermen who had formed the toll-bars over the sides of the river, where they had broken the ice for that purpose, not being able to maintain their stand from the crowd, &c. pulled up the boards, by which a number of persons who could not leap, or were borne down by the press, were fouled up to the middle; happily, very little damage besides was sustained, except the loss of a few hats, handkerchiefs, &c. by the light-fingered gentry, who availed themselves of the confusion. The difficulty of landing at the stairs about Tower-hill, however, was in the extreme till near ten o'clock, occasioned by the crowding of people from the shore, who were attracted by the confusion on the water.

Tuesday about three o'clock as some people were drinking in a tent on the ice, a little below London-bridge, that part of the ice the tent was upon broke from the main body, and floated with the tide almost to one of the arches of London-bridge, where the people were taken out in boats.

MARRIAGES.

MR. Charles Ballard, of Maddox-street, to Miss Sarah Ofmer, only daughter of J. Ofmer, esq. of Winkfield, Berks.

Mr. Wm. Nicoll, sen. of St. Paul's Church-yard, bookseller, to Mrs. Newton, of Houndsditch.

W. Franklin, esq. (late Governor of the New Jerseys) to Mrs. De Evelin, a widow lady, of Norton-street, Mary-le-bonne.

At Edinburgh, Lewis Hay, esq. banker in that city, to Miss Margaret Chalmers, of England.

At Hatfield, William Church, esq. of the Woodside, to Miss Bellis, of the same place.

At Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire, Dr. Aldrich, of Cockglade, in his 74th year, to Miss Benson, in her 21st year.

The Rev. Christopher Robinson, of Herrington, in the county of Durham, to Miss Wallis, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wallis, of Carham.

Jacob Astley, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Astley, bart. to Miss Browne, daughter of Samuel Browne, esq. of Lyme Regis.

— Bowles,

—— Bowles, esq. of Cold Bath-square, to Miss Sellick, of Bristol.

Mr. John Green, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Ann Cross, second daughter of Mr. Cross, upholder, of Bath.

At Antigua, Capt. Bickerton, of the Sybil frigate, to Miss Attil.

John Tyndal, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Farrell, daughter of the late Joseph Farrell, esq. of Bristol.

Dr. Laycock, of Horncastle, to Miss Field, of Lincoln.

William Deverell, esq. of Northampton, to Mrs. Susannah Warwick, a widow lady.

John Newman, of Banbury, esq. to Miss Dorothea Cosens, of Teddington.

Captain Harding, to Miss Lander, of Warwick.

George Talbot, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, to Miss Charlotte Drake, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Drake, of Amersham.

Charles Blois, esq. eldest son of Sir John Blois, bart. of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, to Miss Clara Price, daughter of Jocelyn Price, esq. of Carnolesforth, in Yorkshire.

Nicolson Calvert, esq. eldest son of F. Calvert, esq. of Portland place, to the Hon. Miss Francis Pery, younger daughter of Lord Viscount Pery, of Ireland.

Mark Currie, esq. of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Eliza Close, daughter of the late John Close, esq. of Easby-house, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Dr. Allen, rector of Littleton in Middlesex, to Miss Davies, of Brecon.

Thomas Daniel, jun. esq. merchant, to Miss Cave, of Bristol.

The Rev. Sackville Bale, rector of Wittingham, Sussex, to Miss Alicia Otway.

John Henley, esq. of Southampton-row, to Miss Anna Maria Stanton, of John-street, Tottenham-court road.

At Paris, Thomas Welsh, esq. to Miss Anna Maling.

Captain Marshal, of Pontefract, to Mrs. Law, widow of the late Rev Mr. Law, of Brotherton.

The Rev. Wm. Sadler, of Great Horkesley, to Miss Sarah Stebbing, second daughter of the late Rev. Titus Stebbing, rector of Woodbridge Hasketo, Essex.

The Rev. Joseph Parsons, M. A. of Elmore-court, Gloucestershire, to Miss Patteson, of Smethwick.

Major Gage, son to General Gage, and apparent heir to Lord Gage, to Miss Skinner, daughter to the late General Skinner, and niece to the Countess of Abingdon, and Lady Southampton.

Francis Henry Christin, esq. of Amen-corner, to Miss Coombe, of the same place.

The Rev. Mr. Price, rector of Knebworth, Herts, to Miss Grove, of Leicester-fields.

John Wright, jun. esq. of Kelvedon-Hill, in Essex, to Miss Eliza Lawson, youngest daughter of Sir John Lawson, Bart.

George Gregory, Esq. of his Majesty's Regiment of Life Guards, to Miss King, daughter of Mr. Thomas King, of King-street, Covent garden.

Major Stoughton, of Ireland, to Mrs. Hanbury, widow of the late John Hanbury, esq. member for the county of Monmouth.

William John Lenthal, esq. of Besselsleigh, Berks, to Miss Kyffin, eldest daughter of the late Sir Tho. Kyffin.

Major General Sir Henry Calder, Bart. of Park-house in Kent, to Miss Osborn, daughter of the late Admiral Osborn.

John Bradbury, esq. of the Secretary of State's Office, to Miss Selby, of Barming, in Kent.

Edward Hales, esq. only son of Sir Edw. Hales, of Hale's place, Kent, bart. to Miss Lucy Darell, daughter of Henry Darell, of Cale-hill, in the same county, esq.

John Josiah Holford, esq. of Lisbon, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Charles Jackson, esq. Comptroller of the Foreign Post Office.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1789.

Dec. 17, 1788.

THE Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, at Cottingham, Yorkshire.

19. At Nice, James Warren, esq. of Walcot House, Bath.

23. Oliver Tilson, esq Hill-street, Berkley-square.

Richard Fenton, esq. Clerk of the Peace of the West-Riding, Yorkshire.

24. Capt. James Kerr, many years in the Levant Trade.

The Rev. Dr. John M'Farlane, one of the ministers of the Canongate, Edinburgh.

25. Mr. John Brickle, attorney, at Shaftesbury.

At Preston, Edward Gore, jun. esq. Senior Cornet of the first regiment of dragoons.

At Dublin, Sir Wm. Montgomery, bart.

Lately, James Russel Madan, esq. He was a Major in the 2d regiment of dragoons, and Yeoman of the Robes to King George 1st, 2d, and 3d, for 60 years.

26. The Rev. Hugh Fetherstonhaugh, Rector of Oxted, Surry.

Thomas

Thomas Fonnereau, esq at Topsham, Devonshire.

Samuel Brent, esq. of Coxside, near Plymouth.

Lately, Capt. John Scudder.

27. Mrs. Wilberforce, relict of William Wilberforce, esq. of Wimbledon, aunt to Mr. Wilberforce, Member for Yorkshire, and to Messrs. Thorntons, Members for Hull, Bridgwater, and Southwark.

Thomas Smith, esq. of Evesham, Worcestershire.

Mr. Timothy Mortimer, Attorney at Law, at York.

William Walford, esq. at Bocking, Essex.

Richard Tidy, esq. of Brighthelmston, Sussex.

Lately, at Stradly, in Carmarthenshire, Sir Edward Mansell, Bart.

28. The Rev. Richard Elliott, A. B. He dropped down in the pulpit at the Meeting-house, Glasshouse-yard, Goswell-street, and expired soon after. He was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Bennet College, Cambridge, and entered into the Ministry of the Church of England. The only church preferment he ever received was the chaplainship of St. George's Hospital, from whence however he was ejected in 1769, on the charge of Methodism. And about 1770, having embraced Unitarianism, he formally seceded from the Church, and officiated as a Dissenting Minister. He was a man of considerable learning, eminent piety, and consummate integrity. He published many single sermons and polemical tracts; one in particular against Dr. Priestley was reviewed in our Magazine for Nov. 1783.

At Lambeth, aged 94. Capt. Nelson, formerly in the Leghorn trade.

Mr. Thomas Clark, Attorney, Newington Butts.

The Rev. Mr. Wood, of Tiverton.

The Rev. Mr. Logan, late Minister of South Leith, author of Runnymede, a tragedy, Elements of History, and other pieces.

29. Mr. Gabriel Powell, Attorney, at Swansea.

Lately, at Wing, Rutlandshire, George Oliver, esq. Captain and Adjutant in the Lincolnshire militia.

30. Cann Wilkins, esq. at Weston, in Somersetshire, in his 87th year.

Mr. Capel Bagnall, in Castle street, late Surgeon at Worcester.

Lately, Reginal Lygon, esq. father of Wm. Lygon, esq. Member for Worcestershire.

31. In the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Reed, mother of Mr. Reed, of Staple Inn.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Rector of Stow, in Northamptonshire.

John Scott, esq. Commissioner of Bankrupts, brother of Lord Deloraine.

Mr. Heath, formerly a bookseller at Nottingham.

Lately, William Fauquier, esq F. R. S. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Jan. 1, 1789. The Right Hon. Fletcher Norton, Lord Grantley. He was born June 23, 1716, and married May 21, 1741, Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Chapple, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. In 1761 he was appointed Solicitor General, upon the resignation of Charles Yorke, esq. and knighted. In 1763 he was advanced to be Attorney General. In 1765 he was removed from that office. In 1769 he was constituted Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent. In the eleventh Parliament of Great Britain he represented the borough of Appleby, in Westmoreland, and at the next General Election was chosen for Wigan, in Lancashire; at those of 1774 and 1780 he was elected for Guildford, in Surry, and upon the resignation of Sir John Cust, in 1769, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. On the 9th of April 1782 he was created Lord Grantley. He was also a Privy Councillor, Recorder of Guildford, and Doctor of Laws. Lord Grantley, in many points of view, deserved much praise. He was a good father, a good husband, and a good son. On his becoming successful in business he sent his mother a new carriage, with every thing belonging to it, which she returned to him as too magnificent for her use. He was remarkable for the pains he took for his clients, whose causes he never deserted as long as there was a chance of success. Another excellence he possessed, which was, that he always knew when he had evidence sufficient to establish his case, and went no further; perhaps remembering the well-known maxim, "He who proves too much proves nothing." While in practice he used to be charged with too much attention to fees. This, however, was not well founded, as the following anecdote will attest. On the prosecution of Justice Gillam, in 1768, he retained Lord Grantley with a 50l. Bank-note; but on the trial, being acquitted without the aid of counsel or the examination of a witness, his Lordship, at the next sessions at Guildford, placed himself next his client, and returned the identical note he had received.

Mr. Samuel Slade, Hopfactor, Borough.

Samuel Bolton, esq. of Islington, aged 78.

2. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons. He was of Gray's Inn, bred to the bar, which he quitted soon after marrying Lord Hawkesbury's sister. After the peace of 1763 he was appointed one of the persons to liquidate the German accounts, for which he had a pension allowed him. Some time afterwards he joined Lord Shelburne's party, and was with the Opposition in all the questions concerning the Middlesex Election, the prosecutions concerning Junius's Letters, &c. In 1778 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1780 became Speaker of the House of Commons. Soon afterwards he was ap-

pointed

pointed Chief Juſtice in Eyre, North of Trent, and both theſe places he held to his death.

Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. at Brampton, near Huntington, formerly repreſentative for Weſtminſter.

Lady Betty Archer, widow of the Hon. Henry Archer, and ſiſter to Lord Hallifax.

Mr. John Hall, ſen. Riding-maſter, of Hamilton ſtreet, Hyde Park.

Mr. Charles Dredge, at Baſingſtoke, Hants.

William Davy, eſq. at Woodford Bridge, Eſſex.

Ronald Campbell, collector of the cuſtoms at Campbeltown.

3. Mr. John Fleming, maſter builder, in York.

The Rev. Digby Shuttleworth, Rector of Oborne and Miniſter of Caſtleton.

The Rev. Philip Holland, at Bolton, Lancaſhire.

Lately, at Bath, John Gore Booth, eſq. of Salford, Mancheſter.

Lately, at York, William Dawſon, eſq. formerly a Captain in the 57th regiment of foot.

4. Walter Ruding, M. D. at Warwick, ſenior Fellow of Merton College.

Lately, at Louth, the Rev. Thomas Riſton.

5. William Maude, eſq of Downing ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

6. The Right Hon. Noel Hill Lord Berwick, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Shropſhire militia. He was created a Peer May 29, 1784.

Edward Stanley, eſq. formerly Secretary of the Cuſtoms.

Mrs. Calvert, widow of the late Richard Calvert, eſq.

At Chapel Town, near Leeds, Mr. Robert Brookes, formerly a Commander in the Eaſt India Company's Service.

Charles Ford, eſq. of Claremont, near Mancheſter.

Lately, Titus Neve, Sacriſt of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton.

8. Mr. Joſeph Gray, of Great Queen-ſtreet, bricklayer.

John Baker, eſq. Alderman of Saliſbury.

Mr. Edward Brazier, formerly partner in the houſe of Boldero, Adey, and Co.

At Walcot Place, Lambeth, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Mr. John Broughton, the celebrated bruiſer. He ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a waterman, and plyed at Hungerford Stairs. Upon ſome accidental difference with one of his brethren, he fought with him, and by that means diſcovering his ability, he commenced public boxer, had an academy at Tottenham-Court, and continued unrivalled until his unfortunate engagement with Slack. He afterwards became one of the Yeomen of the Guards. (See Vol. XIII. p. 12.).

Alexander Orme, eſq. one of the principal Clerks of Seſſions in Scotland.

9. Mr. John Thomas, formerly a Wine-merchant, in Mark-lane.

Mr. John Nodes, at Nottingham, aged eighty.

Mrs. Hannah Oldmixon, of Newland, Glouceſterſhire, aged eighty-three, daughter of John Oldmixon, the Whig Hiſtorian.

10. Sir Charles Barrow, Member for Glouceſter.

11. Mrs. Garrow, wife of the Rev. Mr. Garrow, of Hadleigh.

Captain Fielding, of the Portſmouth diviſion of marines.

Godfrey Wentworth, eſq. at Hickleton, near Doncaſter.

12. William Young, eſq. brother to Admiral Young.

Captain Mence, of Worceſter.

Miſs Campbell daughter of the late Lord William Campbell, and niece of the Duke of Argyle.

Mr. Thomas Skerrett, upholder, Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden.

13. Sir Hedworth Williamſon, Bart. High Sheriff of the county of Durham.

14. At Glouceſter, William Adams, D.D. Prebendary of that Church, and Maſter of Pembroke College, Oxford.

William Moore, eſq. Wootton Under Edge, Glouceſterſhire.

15. Owen Owen, eſq. of Tyngeved, in Montgomeryſhire.

Mr. John Eelbeck, of Hind Court, Fleet ſtreet.

At Hadham, Herts, Mrs. Parnell, relict of Hugh Parnell, eſq.

Mr. Williams, Stock-broker.

16. Mr. William Tiſſin, late haberdaſher in Fleet ſtreet.

William Snell, eſq. late one of the Directors of the Bank.

17. Mr. Richard Crowther, Surgeon of Bridewell and Bethlehem.

Waxon Graham, eſq. of Chatham.

19. Mr. William Randal, of North ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged eighty-five.

20. Roger Griffin, eſq. of Iſlington Road, ſuddenly, at the Seſſions Houſe.

Mrs. Jenner, widow of the late Doctor Robert Jenner, Profeſſor of Civil Law, at Oxford.

George White, eſq. Clerk of the Houſe of Commons.

Mrs. Brockleſby, ſiſter of Dr. Brockleſby.

Lately, John Betteſworth, eſq. ſon of the late Dr. Betteſworth.

23. At Kenſington Palace, Wm. Winyard, eſq. Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majeſty's forces.

John Cleland, eſq. in Petty France, author of a book too well known of moſt pernicious tendency, and ſeveral other performances of a better ſpecies. He was the ſon of Colonel Cleland, whoſe name is to a letter prefixed to the Dunciad.

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